By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
eal Estate Sale
140 CHOICE
ESIDENCE LOTS
AT AUCTION,
Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m.
AT THE NEW OFFICE
168 East Madison-st., near
corner LaSalle.
Great South Parks
and accessible by
20 Dummy Trains
from the city each day. Only two Blocks
on the depot. Fine homes already built and
Streets finely graded. Ground high and dry.
First-Class Property
Sale absolutely
Without Reserve.
only $50 cash, $50 in 6 months, balance $100 per
with 8 per cent interest. Abstracts furnished.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
ond Grand Auction Sale
OF CHOICE
SIDENCE LOTS!
AND
NDSOME DWELLINGS
AT
IGHLAND PARK,
ATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1872,
ON THE GROUNDS.
Highland Park Building Company have decided to
about 50 more of the late lots in the Highland Park
These lots are located near the Highland Park
which they will sell at the Hotel and grounds, near
tracts of acres will leave the Milwaukee depot,
Elm and Central-sts., at 10 o'clock a. m.,
arriage furnished to all who wish to attend the sale,
ots can be had, subject to a ground rent of $10 per
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
ble North Sides Property
Handsome Houses and Eight
Lots 24x124,
AUCTION
Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock p. m.,
ON THE PREMISES.
Houses front south on Webster-av.,
Nos. 434, 436, 440 & 444, be-
Lincoln-av., and Hurlbut-st., are
new and most desirable.
vacant Lots, fronting on Webster-
one-third cash, balance one and
; interest 8 per cent.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
Ribbons, Lace Curtains,
RTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
OY KNIT GOODS,
AND
PER HANGINGS,
ion, this morning, at 9½ a.m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
ECIAL ATTRACTIONS
FOR
RETAIL SHOE DEALERS.
regular WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION
SALE of
SHOES, AND RUBBERS.
We shall offer, in addition to our regular pub-
sirable goods of all grades, the best assort-
E GOODS EVER SOLD IN HIS MARKET.
Open to view in store, and will positively be sold at
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
Caps, Clothing,
T AUCTION.
esday, Oct. 22, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
Line of LACE CURTAINS and
CLOTHING.
er Attractive Auction Sale
Large and well assorted line of
Y CHINA GOODS,
, DOLLS, GAMES, &C.,
sday, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
On Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock, Special Sale of
assisted Furniture to close several Eastern
Bed Chamber and Kitchen Furniture,
Mirrors, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Parlor Goods,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., every article
ry requisite for the first-class furnishing of
ouses. Goods at 9 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
ELLISON & FOSTER.
ULAR SALE OF
Y GOODS,
ning Goods, Notions, &c.,
AUCTION,
DAY Morning, Oct. 25, at 9½ o'clock, at
, 35 and 37 Market-st.
& FOSTER, Auctioneers.
LOTHING,
Drawers, Boots & Shoes,
AT AUCTION,
y Morning, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
87 MARKET-ST.
ELLISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
uction Sale.
DAY MORNING, Oct. 26,
12 o'clock, we shall sell
HT CANNONS,
OSOMELY MOUNTED,
ired Stand of Arms,
eld Rifles and Equipments,
first-class order. The above guns are finely
e possible and five six pounders, and
are ready for immediate use; and the car-
ery large capacity, would make valuable
ELLISON & FOSTER.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1872. NUMBER 66.

INSURANCE.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM'S
Insurance Office,
Room No. 2 Oriental Building,
120 LaSalle-st.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INS. CO.
Philadelphia, A. D. 1825.
ASSETS, - - - - - $1,250,000

AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.
Philadelphia, A. D. 1810.
ASSETS, - - - - - $1,250,000

With ample resources, and fifty years' experience, these Sterling Old Companies will at once recommend themselves to the insuring public.

QUEEN
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, $10,000,000.
JAS. L. ROSS,
AGENT,
S. W. Corner State and Madison-sts.,
UP STAIRS.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building
Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

STATIONERY.

J. D. ROBERTSON,
STATIONER,
Blank Book Manufacturer, and Commercial Printer,
NO. 179 EAST MADISON-ST.,
Is now prepared to supply his patrons and the public with ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY. The trade generally are invited to inspect his stock, which is complete in every branch.

MUSICAL.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL
ARION
PIANOS,
AND
ESTEY ORGANS,
AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,
211 State-st.,
SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
STORY & CAMP.

PIANOS,
O'DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,
Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Agent for the State of Illinois.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

W. REID,
829 W. MADISON-ST.
FASHIONABLE
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
NEW STYLES PRODUCED EVERY DAY.
A full set of accomplished Cutters, Fitters, (and Dressmakers) employed, and first-class work finished at short notice.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS
Of every description collected by
Frazier's Mercantile Collection Agency,
146 East Madison-st.
Insolvent Insurance Policies---Notice to Holders.
Parties having policies in the New Amsterdam and Knickerbocker Fire Insurance, and in the Great Western Life Ins. Co. of New York—all of which are now in the hands of the Receiver—will hear of something greatly to their advantage by immediate application to J. J. McGINNIS, 159 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago city real estate. Funds in hand.
MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
138 East Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE
SALE OF THE YEAR.
Beautiful Grove Lots,
EACH 50 FEET FRONT,
AT AUCTION
ON THE GROUNDS,
AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
On SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

These lots are in the Vineyards of Rood Subdivision, being the west ½ of lots 1 and 2, of Section 19, Township 39 north of Range 14. They are finely located, adjoining the celebrated Morgan Park Grove, and have a long and valuable frontage on both sides of the Vincennes road. From the northeast to the southwest line of this property, Vincennes road passes through a beautiful grove, and on a high ridge, making it exceedingly attractive for residences. In fact, no portion of the city of Chicago, for healthful location for residence purposes, are equal to it, and cannot be surpassed. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner of the Vineyards, at which point a depot will be built, and the Chicago & Pacific Railroad runs along the west line of the property, and at its junction with Vincennes road and 95th-st. and Park-av. a flag-station is being built. With two depots upon the property, great advantages will doubtless be given. In the immediate vicinity of this addition are improvements are rapidly going on, while a number of fine residences are completed and occupied. The best educational institutions, under the auspices, mainly, of parties interested in property northeast of this subdivision, and the assurance of the fact that it will be a suburban city, in brief, for beauty of situation, healthfulness, and accessibility, the Vincennes Road Subdivision is not surpassed.

Let all interested in procuring pleasant suburban homes, with beautiful groves and delightful surroundings, from five to ten miles from the City Hall, attend this sale. This is property positively to be sold.

Terms of sale, one-fourth cash, balance in two, one and three years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of $50 per lot will be required on the day of sale, and the balance on the first day of November, 1872.

A free train will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10 a. m., and return after sale.

A free lunch will be served on the ground.

Call at the office and secure a pleasant ride to this charming suburb. It will prove beneficial to the health, and a liberal investment in lots decidedly so to the pocket.

Maps of the property can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
186 East Madison-st.

Steam Gang Sawmill for Sale
At Muskegon, Mich. Said mill is known as the Wilcox mill, and includes 1 large circular, 1 Muley, 1 lath mill; also 2 patent edgers, 2 setting saws, 1 lath mill, and has a day capacity of 75,000 feet Lumber. This mill is first-class in all respects, and is now in shape for every particular for business. It will be sold on cash terms or part cash, and balance may be paid in lumber. Parties desiring to purchase will please examine the Property, and for further data may call on T. B. WILCOX & CO., Muskegon, Mich., or J. B. WILCOX & CO., Room No. 8 Lumbermen's Exchange, Chicago.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, we shall offer at a reduction of 25 per cent from former prices, a great variety of Beaver Cloaks, in Berlin and Paris make, from $4.00 to best goods imported.
Also, Ladies' and Misses' Water Proof Garments in all styles.
HUNT,
BARBOUR & CO.,
103 East Madison-st.

CANNED GOODS.

WM. ARCHDEACON,
211 East Randolph-st.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Canned Goods,
Pickles, Jellies,
Sauces, Catsups,
Horse Radish, &c., &c.
The attention of proprietors of
Hotels, Restaurants,
Boarding Houses,
and Bakeries,
ALSO,
GROCERS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES,
Is called to the extensive stock now in store of my own manufacture, consisting chiefly of
Table Delicacies,
Pie Fruits, Pickles,
Sauces, Catsups,
Preserves, &c., &c.,
Chow Chow, in bulk,
Of pure quality, and at remarkably low prices for cash.
R. STAFFORD,
SUPERINTENDENT.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED
TO
170
170 Washington-st. 170
170
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE.
STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO., Gen'l Agents.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED
IN THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
Drug Business and Chemical Manufactory
Of J. ROEMHELD, Chicago.
Being restricted by the heavy losses at the great fire, I am not able to carry on my business on as large a scale as formerly. In order to do so as successfully as before the fire, I require an investment of capital of not less than $25,000. The investment will be safe and profitable.
A practical druggist, who can take active part in the business, is preferred. Address
J. ROEMHELD, 238 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES,
For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,
CLOGSTON'S PATENT.
Estimates made on application to
HERON, SMITH & MOORS,
76 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Post Office Scales and Boxes,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

STOVES!
The American Base-Burner, the Great "King of Stoves," can be found at WM. A. A. W. WHEELER'S, 215 State-st.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
For the next thirty days we will offer Builders' Hardware at prices defying competition. WM. A. A. W. WHEELER, 215 State-st.

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell Declines to Issue More Greenbacks.

Robeson Wants $2,000,000 for Iron Docks.

Remarkable Ignoring of an Important Postal Decision.

Another Talk with Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches.

Once More They Promise.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IRON FLOATING DOCKS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Secretary Robeson will persist in a further recommendation to Congress during the coming session for an appropriation to construct an iron floating dock for the repair of naval vessels. It will be remembered this recommendation was made last year, and that Congress voted $1,000,000 to construct the improvement, and that in accordance with the provisions of the act making the appropriation, a commission was appointed to prepare plans and invite proposals in the construction of the dock. The plans were all agreed on, but it was found that the appropriation would not begin to cover the lowest bid made. During the summer the price of iron was constantly advanced, and in order to carry out his pet scheme and have money enough to make all the necessary experiments, the Secretary will put in a demand for $2,000,000, in his forthcoming annual report.

NO MORE GREENBACKS.

Secretary Boutwell, in conversation to-day, said that he has never had any idea of reissuing the $44,000,000 of reserve greenbacks, and has no such idea at the present time. He said he regarded that reserve as intended for any unforeseen emergency that might arise, but that in his opinion no such emergency has arisen, is not now at hand, nor does he perceive any indications of such a crisis in the future. He says of any delegations from Northern or Western cities come to Washington to urge the scheme or protest against it, he will give them a patient hearing and determine what course to pursue. The original report concerning the Secretary's intention had no foundation in fact.

HOTELS.

Washington will not suffer, during the approaching winter, as she did during the last, on account of inadequate hotel accommodations. The old Willard Hotel, which has been closed so long, has been entirely refitted, painted, and refurnished throughout, and will soon be open under a new proprietor, who has a long lease of it. The Metropolitan House has been enlarged and improved, and the Arlington refurnished and painted. The Kirkwood will again be open, and the National and Metropolitan have both been put in repair.

POST OFFICE DECISION.

One of the recent decisions of the Post Office Department is as follows:

Postmasters should treat as unpaid all matter mailed at their offices for the free of postage, which notoriously has not been in the vicinity for several days.

Although this rule is held out as a means of deceiving persons, even ten millions of letters, circulars, specimens, etc., have been sent out of this city by the Administration Committees, franked by persons most of whom have not been in this city since Congress adjourned.

SECOND AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Second Auditor is nearly ready to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The number of accounts examined and disposed of during the year was 31,807, involving an expenditure of $141,965,-826.60. Of these, 3,970 were for Indian accounts and claims, and 47 pertained to the Soldiers' Home and National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Requisitions were issued for $23,219,513.14, of which $19,836,899.12 were to pay claims, chiefly Indian; $19,046,439 in favor of disbursing officers; $17,257.92 to pay claims under special act of relief by Congress; $491,302 in payment for internal revenue to the United States Treasurer; $418,324.19 in payment to National Volunteer Asylum, and $1,405,589.80 in payments to the Soldiers' Homes. The accounts of 146 Paymasters were finally settled under the acts of March 16, 1868, and June 30, 1870. The accounts of seventy-five Paymasters were adjusted without recourse to the acts referred to. On these there is due the United States $687,031.35, including $463,712.79, the amount of J. H. Hodges' defalcation. Suits have been entered against five Paymasters and two Superintendents of Indian affairs, whose indebtedness amounts to $63,649.71.

The investigation of fraudulent bounty claims resulted in the recovery of $20,368.33. The number of cases involving forgery, fraud, unlawful withholding of money, over-payments, etc., now undergoing examination is 84,386. There is no remedy for swindling attorneys except to debar them from further practice in the prosecution of claims.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE COLORED CADET.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The circumstances of the Cadet troubles at the National Armory at Annapolis, as reported to the Department, are, briefly, that Robert D. Diggs, of Maryland, Cadet midshipman, met colored Cadet Midshipman Conyers on the grounds of the Naval Academy, and after some words between them, a fight ensued, Diggs getting the better of Conyers. The representation being that Diggs was in fault, an order was issued last night by Acting Secretary of the Navy Case dismissing Diggs from the Academy.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION

was occupied nearly all day hearing ten small claims of Southern men from the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

PERSONAL.

Henry D. J. Pratt, Chief of the First Diplomatic Bureau of the Department of State, has resigned.

LIGHTHOUSE NOTICE.

The Lighthouse Board has given notice that on and after Oct. 30, a fixed red light will be exhibited from an open frame-work structure recently erected at the outer end of the North Pier in the harbor of Milwaukee.

SMALL-POX.

The Board of Health has issued an order intending to prevent the spread of small-pox, which exists here.

MORE INDIAN TALK.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs General Walker had a talk with the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache delegation of Indians to-day at the Department of the Interior. General Walker indulged in very plain talk, [illegible] with the views of the Administration as recently expressed by the President and members of the Cabinet. After the regular business of the session had been concluded, the ultimatum of the Government was stated to these Indian representatives substantially as follows:

The Government has ceased to accept mere professions of friendship and good faith, and now requires evidence of their honest purpose.

The terms dictated were:

First. The Kiowas and Comanches here represented must, before the 15th of December next, camp every chief, head-man, brave, and family complete, within ten miles of Fort Sill and agency. They must remain there until spring without giving any trouble, and shall not then leave unless with the consent of their Agent. They shall before that date give up to their Agent all animals they have stolen from the Government, or any person in their neighborhood, military authorities, agents, and traders, and when they cannot return the same stolen animals, they must make restitution from their own stock.

All these things the representatives of the Indians promised to do.

General Walker informed them that the Government does not propose to treat with those portions of tribal bands who have declined to send representatives to Washington, and they would soon hear that the United States troops have been directed to operate against them. Every man belonging to any tribal band not at the place named by the 15th of December is to be considered an enemy of the Government, and as having chosen to remain hostile. Such persons are to receive no further benefit from the Government. The troops would hit them wherever they were found. The Commissioner assured those who complied with the requirements of the Government that they should be provided for.

The Indians, remaining silent, were asked whether they had anything to say, when one of them, after a short conference with his fellow-chiefs, said: "We came in to do what our Great Father wants us to do. We told you what our council did. If we did not intend to do well, we would not have come here from the plains."

Several Indians said they would do all in their power to induce stragglers to come to the meeting, but they did not express confidence in their success.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—It is understood that early in the session Congress will appoint a commission to take evidence with regard to distributing the lump sum, awarded at Geneva, among the claimants who suffered from losses by Anglo-Confederate cruisers during the war. Many claimants appear to be possessed of a fear that the fate of the French spoliation claims of 1808 will overtake them, but there is no foundation whatever for this apprehension.

ST. LOUIS.

Alarming Spread of the Small-Pox.

A Panic in the City—The Merchants Scared About the Fall Trade.

How the Papers have Agreed to Suppress the Facts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Understanding the rivalry between St. Louis and Chicago, your readers can easily believe how intense a sensation was caused here to-day by an an article, in the *Democrat*, on the small-pox. For several weeks past a regular and rapid increase in small-pox cases has been noticeable, rather from the frequency of small-pox tickets on the doors than from any other reason, as the press kept very quiet. The *Democrat's* article gave particulars collated from the published returns of the Board of Health, which showed a steady and alarming increase in the cases reported, from 34 for the first week in September to 201 for the third week in October. For the last two weeks, those ending Oct. 12 and 19, the mortality was 47 and 49 respectively, though the reports were fixed by classifying them under the head of varioloid, etc. In seven weeks the cases were 727, and the average of deaths was 30 per cent. In addition to this there were many cases not reported by the doctors, and so negligently were things conducted, that one woman died without medical attendance, and her neighbors never knew the cause of death till her daughter went out to get help to shroud and bury her mother.

The district most infected is mostly occupied by tenement houses and negro lodgings, dirty and closely populated, bounded by Twelfth street, the river, O'Fallon street, and the arsenal, a space of about six square miles. There are many other sporadic cases; it is impossible to say how many, as the doctors conceal the cases. As soon as the article had appeared in the afternoon, fearful of that fall trade being diverted to Chicago, all to work and raised lists, pledging that they would not advertise or subscribe to the *Democrat*. On Fourth street they obtained 182 signatures; another on Third street 60. In view of this, the *Democrat's* chief proprietor, Pashach, weakened, and stopped publication, as he said "for policy, so as not to hurt the fall trade of the city." Meanwhile the *Democrat* reporters had interviewed Mayor Joseph Brown and the Board of Health. On asking the Secretary for small-pox returns for Monday and Wednesday, Dr. O'Brien declined giving them without an order from the Board. A reporter, with a stenographic writer, then demanded access to the books as citizens and taxpayers, and were informed that the Board declined the small-pox reports private, and their publication inexpedient at present, as tending to cause a public panic, and interfere with public trade. He said further that Health Officers were working day and night to overcome the disease, and he hoped to do so without notice in public press. They had just inoculated two heifers, and so hoped to secure a supply of pure vaccine. On going to Mayor Brown, he acknowledged the right of the citizens to inspect the books of the Department, but said this was the first time he had ever been asked to show them, and declined, as such information was for the purpose of publication. After considerable bluffing he said, and this is the verbatim report: "I do not disguise the fact that this may be a terrible visitation. I am prepared to take the responsibility when the time comes for declaring the disease epidemic, and when that time comes no consideration as to the effect upon the fall trade or the business interests of the city will have any weight. In view of the practical confiscation of property, and the forcible removal of persons which this might necessitate, it is serious, but human life is precious." Mayor Brown then went on to say that the City Council not being in session no appropriations for health purposes were available, but he would raise money on his personal responsibility. He had telegraphed East for vaccine to several cities, as had several city physicians, but they could get little, and that of an inferior quality. The most alarming stories were afloat all day. Gay street, between Franklin avenue and Morgan, is about to be fenced across at Fourteenth street.

The public schools, it is reported, will be closed, and a meeting of Directors is called for Thursday night to discuss the situation. The local papers have agreed to telegraph to the large cities the utter groundlessness of the reports, and pay cost of such despatches.

The last case reported as ill to-night is at No. 322 Market street, where a woman at Quincy telegraphed here to her husband to ask his disease, adding, "If small-pox I don't come." The messenger found the quarantine wagon at the door. The name is Elizabeth Stever.

The negro population is especially alarmed. Reports from sixteen doctors say the increase in vaccination to-day is more than quadruple. Just before the fall a similar item appeared in a city paper, but it was summarily stopped, as the fair ground was so near the infected district and might affect the gate receipts.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—A committee of prominent merchants and business men, with Mayor Brown as Chairman, has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of a Commercial Convention which adjourned last year from Baltimore to meet at St. Louis on the third Monday of November, and also to provide suitable entertainment for its members.

Cattle Claims on the Texas Frontier.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 22.—Major Thos. M. Anderson, Sixteenth Infantry, arrived here this morning, from San Antonio. He has been detailed by the War Department to investigate certain claims presented by the Mexicans residing in this State before the joint Mexican Commission in Washington, for cattle alleged to have been taken by the United States troops about the close of the rebellion. These claims amount to a large sum, and are supposed to be greatly exaggerated, as the number of cattle for which compensation is asked exceeds all the animals, of every class, upon which claimants paid taxes. Major Anderson is a fine lawyer, and has had considerable experience on this frontier. The case will receive a thorough investigation.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—A fire broke out to-night in the large brick building known as the Pavilion, on Tremont street, occupied by S. H. Houghton as a fancy dry goods store. The damage will probably amount to $75,000 or $80,000, which is supposed to be partly insured. The fire is still burning.

NEW YORK.

Horrible Revelations—Police and Bagnio Partnership.

The Harlem Court House Frauds—Financial and Commercial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADMINISTRATION DEMOTIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The arbitrary arrest of Mr. Heinrich, in his own house, by a United States Election Supervisor, and the studied malice with which he was treated for forty-eight hours, because he is a Greeley man, has aroused hot and wrathful denunciations from the entire anti-Administration press. A veteran United States Commissioner in this city says Davenport is the first man who ever sent a Federal warrant from a hotel or from any place outside of Court. The thing had never been heard of before in the United States Courts. The *World* shows that all such outrages as those upon Mr. Heinrich are palpable violations of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which asserts "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, house, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches," and forbids any such searches to be made without a formal legal warrant. It is not pretended that Davenport's spy had any warrant of any kind beyond a mere parlor order from Davenport. This gross outrage is not only forbidden by the Constitution, but explicitly forbidden by an act of Congress not yet five months old. If Mr. Heinrich does not make Davenport smart in damages he will fail to do his duty as a citizen.

The *Tribune* says: "This is what comes of giving unlimited power for oppression into the hands of weak or bad men. So far as the facts appear in Heinrich's case, this is the sheerest and most capricious tyranny."

The *Herald* remarks that Commissioner Davenport "is at present combining two characters, that of magistrate and political agent in the interest of a party."

The *Express* says "Mr. Davenport will soon learn that the arrest of a German-American citizen in this way, and his prepared-for incarceration over the Sabbath in jail with a refusal of bail for a bailable offence until frightened into it by Heinrich's counsel, is as foolish and silly as it is lawless for Davenport. The shrug to Germans of what sort of a Kaiser Grant and his minions will be if we keep them in power, or fail to hold the great State of New York to check them. Davenport is not a Bismarck, and this is not Prussia.

MORE POLICE CORRUPTION.

The *Herald* has an astounding story of a league between the keepers of bagnios and the police of this city. It states that almost all the houses of ill-fame in the upper part of town have telegraph connection, and all telegraph offices have policemen detailed from the Metropolitan Department for duty. Three weeks ago a young lady was decoyed from Boston, and after searching for her in vain through the medium of friends, her mother and sister arrived in New York on the 15th inst. They traced the unfortunate girl to a bagnio on West Thirty-first street. Her sister, last Friday, went to the place in a carriage, and, obtaining admission, asked to see her. The procuress ordered her out, and, on her refusal to leave, summoned a messenger of the Telegraph Company, who fetched Policeman Rowland to the house. He instantly took sides with the procuress, ordered the lady out of the house, and emphatically told her she should not have her sister. The visitor doubted his being an officer, and he pulled back his coat and showed her his shield. The lady then asked for his protection. "I'll protect you by putting you out." He further said: "Come! you have no business here." The lady remonstrated, and told him she would not leave until her sister went with her. One of the wretched inmates of the place, sympathizing with the young woman, whispered in her ear: "Hall bedroom, second floor back." She made for the door, dashed it open, and her sister was standing in the middle of room weeping bitterly. Both sisters then walked down into the hall, and left the house unmolested. When they were going away from the house the policeman was closeted with the ogress in the front parlor of the den. The girl's story is that she first met the procuress while walking in the street in Boston, and was seduced by her brilliant promises to come to New York with her. The two policemen detailed at the telegraph station have been ordered back to post duty, and the public is wondering if this is all the punishment Rowland is to receive.

FINANCIAL.

There was a sudden change in the monetary situation to-day. Money was more active and dearer than for some days past. The locking up of gold to make cash gold scarce and dear absorbed currency, while the shifting of stocks from strong to weak hands yesterday and to-day, also had a tendency to produce greater activity in money. During the afternoon the rates on call advanced from 5 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, and a large business was done at 7 per cent. There were some exceptions at 1-32 per diem. Just previous to the close, the supply of money on the street increased, and call loans declined from 7 to 4 per cent. Prime business rates are quoted at 9 to 12 per cent. The legitimate trade demand for money is very large this season, and while money here is easy on call, it is active on time loans, and mercantile paper is still high. If speculators who control say ten or fifteen million dollars remain on the bull side of stocks, there probably will be no difficulty in the money market, as they hold the balance of power and have since early autumn, and can make call money either 6 per cent per annum or ¼ of 1 per cent per day. The indications now are that they will remain on the bull side, particularly as the Treasury has developed a policy in favor of their present position. Railroad earnings will be very large at least until the immense crops of this season are marketed.

On the other hand there is a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs in European money circles, which may take such a turn as to unfavorably affect us here. London advices report money active at 6@6½ per cent, the Bank of England rate remaining 9 per cent. Private despatches from Paris say that negotiations are pending between the Bank of France and the Bank of England for the transfer from the former to the latter of 100,000,000 francs, as reported here Saturday, and that nothing has been decided as yet. It is clear that such a loss of coin by the Bank of France would advance the premium on gold in Paris, which is now small, for the reason that the very large amount of gold in the Bank of France is a constant menace to speculation for a higher premium.

The Gold Room was treated to a slight sensation to-day in the shape of a "squeeze" in cash gold, which was made worth as high as ⅝ per cent per diem for borrowing. There was considerable gossip about in regard to the manipulations and objects of this movement. One of the Canadian banks was generally accredited with making the movement, and in exchange circles the object was thought to be a depression of foreign exchange for the purpose of buying bills. There were some, however, who believed that the movement was started for the purpose of influencing the Bank of England to raise its rate of discount to-morrow, which low exchange here might affect. Foreign exchanges were only slightly affected by the manipulation, and there was no pressure to sell bills. Bankers did not lower their asking rates. The market was dull throughout, and closed somewhat nominal at 108¾ for sixty days, and 110¼ for sight.

There was a marked change in the temper of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day, when the activity and buoyancy of days past gave way to depression and lower prices. The rampant market of the last few days offered inviting profits to holders of stocks, and many availed themselves of an opportunity to sell. This was reflected in the market this afternoon, when stocks declined from ¾ to 2¾ per cent. The decline was gradual, and dealings were on a much smaller scale than usual of late. The weakness was most prominent late in the day and the lowest figures were made toward the close.

The gold market was quiet and steady at 113¾@113⅞.

Government bonds were quiet and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 100@100¾; Union Pacific firsts, 89@89¾; land grants, 77@77¾; incomes, 80¾@80¾.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The demand for flour was less active, and, under large arrivals and unfavorable advices from Liverpool, prices of low grades declined; medium grades dull and unchanged, and finely brands firm but less active. At the close the market was weak and dull for most grades. Wheat was dull and tame under news from Liverpool and liberal offerings. Millers were disposed to operate more freely in winter. The market closes lower for common and heavy for good spring, though there is little pressure to sell. Good winter firm. Pork dull and lower. For future delivery noting doing. It is offered on the spot at $15.40 in large lots. Cut meats lower and quiet. Bacon quiet; short rib scarce; sales of small lots at 9¾c, and 20 boxes long clear at 9¾c. Lard firmer, but quiet.

MRS. CRESLEY.

Mrs. CRESLEY was so low last night that she took leave of her husband and children, but she still lingers to-night. Her death may occur at any moment.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Wet weather prevails throughout England to-day.

The ship J. F. Chapman, which left New York on the 4th of September, for Hamburg, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The crew were taken off by a passing vessel and landed at Bristol.

Telegraphic communication with Melbourne, Australia, is now complete. An unimportant despatch from that city, dated the 21st instant, is published.

Only thirty persons were injured by the fall of the circus gallery at Sheffield last night.

Miss Agnes Livingstone, daughter of Dr. Livingstone, has published a letter from her father in which he says: "I have written two letters to Mr. Bennett. I meant to keep the materials to myself, but because the expedition was expensive I gave Stanley what would help him to write a book. In his hands it is harmless, for the Americans are good and generous friends."

Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow proposes that a Tribunal of Commerce be established in London.

The Royal Geographical Society gave a banquet to Stanley last night. Many of the nobility and a number of American gentlemen were present. Among the latter were Moran, United States *Charge d'Affaires*, and "Mark Twain," the humorist. Moran replied to a toast in honor of the President of the United States.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—Hegermann Lindencrond has been appointed *Charge d'Affaires* and Consul-General of Denmark at Washington.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Senor Pascual called attention to what he termed the shameful condition of telegraphic service in Spain. He knew of cases in which despatches from Madrid were forty-eight hours in reaching Paris, and thirty-six hours on the way to Barcelona. He wanted to know if the Government, which has charge of the telegraphs, was unable to do better, or whether the business could not be transferred to private hands.

Senor Moritos, Minister of Justice, announced that a new amnesty bill for recent political offences would soon be submitted.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The election in Marbahan to fill a vacancy in the National Assembly from that department, resulted in the success of the Legitimist candidate.

Charles Sumner yesterday visited ex-Minister Motley. Sumner will sail for New York on the 14th of November.

Letters from the Communist prisoners in Castle Oberon are published, complaining of ill-treatment and hardship.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The Prussian Diet reassembled to-day. The Budget was presented. The receipts from all sources for the year are estimated at 358,956,450 thalers, and the total expenditures at the same. The revenue of 1873 is expected to exceed that of this year by 19,000,000 thalers.

Railway News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 22.—It is currently reported here to-day that the Peoria, Pekin, & Jacksonville Railway has been sold to the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Company.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., Oct. 22.—Work has commenced on the three divisions of the Texas Pacific Railroad from Dallas, east, from Sherman, east, and from Longview, west. The Company's office at Marshall is completed. Work on the shops there has commenced.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 22.—The $150,000 required by the St. Paul & Iowa Southwestern Railroad has nearly all been raised. Meetings are being held along the line of the road. Dexter, on the Rock Island Road, has contributed over $40,000.

Prairie Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 22.—Prairie fires have been unusually disastrous in Iowa this year. A number of houses and a large amount of grain, fences and other property have been destroyed in Pottowattomie, Mills, Clay, O'Brien, Woodbury, and Cass during the last few days. Two children were burned to death on the prairie between Correctionville and Cherokee, on Saturday.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, widow of Commodore Cooper of the United States Navy, died in Brooklyn yesterday, aged 70.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22.—The widow of the Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, of Brown University, died to-day.

Ocean Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 22.—The steamship Ocean has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 22.—The steamship Ohio has arrived.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The barns, tobacco shed, hog pens, and all their contents, including 20 hogs and six acres of tobacco, the property of William Spaulding, residing near Jacksville, Ills., were burned on Sunday evening. The loss is $3,000; insurance $1,000.

—The elevator owned by H. La Tourette, at Shellsburg, Iowa, caught fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was destroyed, with about 5,000 bushels of grain. The total loss on the building and grain is $5,500; insured for $4,500 in the Hartford agency.

—The *Daily Republican* of Cedar Rapids, heretofore a morning paper, will change into an evening paper after to-day.

—Captain Richard M. Gordon, of St. Joseph, Mich., committed suicide on Sunday night by taking morphine, because of business troubles. He leaves a wife and two children.

—On Saturday evening, at dark, as a farmer named Cromwell, living two miles west of Franklin, Oakland County, Mich., was walking in his dooryard, some one fested a rifle on the roadside fence, three or four rods away, and shouted. As Cromwell turned the unknown fired, the bullet striking him in the left lung, inflicting a wound from which the man died in about fifteen minutes.

—As the freight on the Erond Gauge Railroad going east was leaving Osborn, Ohio, yesterday morning, a spark from the engine set fire to a car-load of cotton, and in a very few minutes the car and its contents were entirely consumed. Loss about $60,000.

—A young man named Martin had both of his hands badly crushed yesterday afternoon, while operating a drop-hammer in the blacksmith shop of the Champion Works, at Springfield, Ohio. They will have to be amputated.

—Captain Thompson's cabin on the steamer Shoo-Fly was burglarized and entered on Monday night at La Salle, and a $130 watch was stolen from his pantaloons pocket under his pillow.

—The Chief House and stable at Rye Beach, N. H., was burned yesterday morning. Contents mostly saved.

—In the case of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, vs. the Iowa stockholders, called up before the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, yesterday, an entry was made to allow the filing of an amended answer.

—E. C. Moore, editor W. S. Morrison, a telegraph operator, was arrested yesterday in Dubuque, for forgery and bank robbery, alleged to have been committed in Minnesota.

POLITICAL.

Further Expose of the Election Frauds in Philadelphia.

New York Politics—Jimmy O'Brien Left Out in the Cold.

Havemeyer Accepts the Nomination for Mayor of New York.

The "Straight-Outers" in Columbus.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago

DOOMED FOR LIFE.

Conclusion of the Trial of Thomas Cullen for Murder.

He is Found Guilty, and Condemned to Imprisonment for Life.

Singular Scene Between the Prisoner and His Father.

The trial of Thomas Cullen, charged with the murder of James P. McWilliams, was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The first witness examined was Chas. C. Blanchard, who testified to having seen Cullen display a revolver in a saloon on the night of the shooting.

THE TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

James McWilliams, father of the deceased, testified that the latter died on the 23d of September, and was 17 years of age.

Wm. Fry testified that he was with Cullen on the night of the shooting; saw him flourish a revolver; told him not to shoot; saw the flash, and ran away to bed, at his boarding-house, No. 42 Monroe street; Cullen came there to go to bed; told him it was no place for him; he left; next saw him at the police station; tried to take the pistol away from him when in the saloon.

William Kerwick testified to having been present at the shooting; Doras came running up and asked for the pistol; don't know whether or not Cullen gave it to him; saw the flash, and McWilliams fall, buf don't know who fired the shot.

J. W. Duffy testified that he was with Cullen on the street at the time of the shooting; did not see Doras or Lynch; saw Cullen have a pistol; saw the flash, and the man fall; they ran away to witness' boarding-house, where Cullen put on some of witness' clothes. On cross-examination he stated that he was pretty drunk; they were all pretty drunk; don't know what became of Doras; has not seen him since.

Ellen Pond, keeper of the boarding-house No. 135 Clinton street, testified that she saw him that night at tea time; saw him again about 10 or 11 o'clock; he was in his own bed with Doras, and appeared to be asleep; found him an hour after that he was walking around the room; think he was sick; Doras was taken out of bed by the officers; don't know when Cullen left the house; never saw him have a revolver. On cross-examination, witness stated that she saw Doras leaning over the man who was shot, and crying; he carried the man to the drug store; then he came home and went to bed. Witness was asked if it was the general understanding that Doras had gone to Philadelphia. The prosecution objected, and the objection was sustained.

Policeman Edmund Miller testified that he was with the Coroner when Cullen was arrested; asked him what he had done with his revolver, and he said he threw it in the room; found four cartridges in his bed. On cross-examination, Mr. Miller stated that Cullen came up into the room at No. 42 Monroe street when he was searching the house, and when some one said "Who is that?" he went back, and the Coroner arrested him in front of the house; he made no effort to get away.

This closed the evidence on the part of the prosecution.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

J. M. Burnett, living at No. 141 Clinton street, was the first witness for the defence. He testified that he was in bed on the night in question between 11 and 12 o'clock, when he was awakened by a noise on the street; got up and looked out of the window; saw four men on the sidewalk; one of them had a pistol in his hand; heard the shot; saw a man fall; one of the party ran to No. 135 Clinton street; three men ran toward Monroe street; was about 100 feet from the spot; thinks the man who fired the shot wore light clothes. On cross-examination, Mr. Burnett stated that he did not see the man go into the house, and is not positive as to the hat of either of them.

John Lynch testified that he was with Cullen, Fry, and Kerwick early in the evening of the affair, in a saloon on the corner of Madison and Canal streets, where they played cards and drank for about an hour; he left before the rest did, and did not see them again; knows Edward Doras; has seen him here a week; knew Cullen and Fry in Philadelphia.

John J. Cullen, father of the prisoner, testified that he resides in Philadelphia, and is a stonecutter by trade; his son left home six or seven weeks ago, and went to Chicago; he was always a good boy, peaceable and quiet; never heard of his quarreling with anybody; he is about 19 years of age; witness saw it in the Chicago papers that his son was married.

The counsel for the prisoner here announced that he had no more testimony to offer.

ARGUMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Court took a recess until 2 o'clock, and, upon reassembling, the case for the people was argued by George McWilliams, Esq., assisting the State's Attorney in the prosecution. He disclaimed prejudice against the prisoner, for whose situation he expressed pity, but maintained that his connection with the killing was clearly proven, though it was doubtful if any eye saw the shot. By flourishing the pistol he showed a disposition to use it, while his subsequent flight was the strongest evidence of guilt. The safety of the community demanded that the jury should discharge their duty fearlessly in this case.

ARGUMENT FOR THE PRISONER.

John Mason, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, followed in a lengthy argument, in which he showed to show that not a scintilla of evidence had been submitted showing that Cullen fired the shot. He also suggested to the jury that, in any event, it was sworn to by nearly all the witnesses for both sides that Cullen and his companions were all drunk, and that the act, if committed by Cullen, was committed in a condition of maudlin intoxication, and was devoid of a murderous intent. The darkness of the night, and the peculiar circumstances of the affair, rendered it impossible to accurately determine who fired the shot, and, so long as a doubt remained on that point, the jury must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. The fact that they all ran away after the shot was fired was of no weight as indicating guilt, for all were terrified beyond control. The only significant feature of this point was the fact that Doras did not run away, but, seemingly in order to divert suspicion from himself, remained behind as one of the chief mourners, and gave himself up to the officers. That after the Coroner's inquest he made his escape and fled from the city, though in doing so he threw up a situation paying him $5 per day. Why did Doras fly from the city? The jury must seriously consider this phase of the case. Mr. Mason then adverted to the public meetings recently held for the purpose of urging the speedy punishment of criminals, denouncing these meetings as attempts to overawe the judicial authorities, and to prejudice juries in advance.

At this point he was called to order by the Judge, and was requested by the Court to proceed no further on that line, but to confine himself to the evidence. He resumed by arguing that no intent to commit murder had been shown, the law declaring intent to be necessary in order to constitute crime. Suppose a clear case of murder were proved, the jury were not compelled to fix the penalty of death. Only under the most aggravated and atrocious circumstances should the death penalty be inflicted. To inflict it in this case, would be to perpetrate a wrong for which a jury could never forgive themselves. Capital punishment was a species of revenge—a relic of barbarism. The object of the law should be to reform the criminal, and thereby confer a benefit upon society. He surrendered the prisoner into the hands of the jury, confident that they would receive a just and merciful consideration. The address was one of John Mason's best efforts, both in rhetoric and argument, and it was listened to with intense interest by the jury and spectators.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's Attorney Reed, in closing the case, expressed surprise at the defence, which was reduced to this: First, he didn't kill him at all; second, Doras killed him; third, if Cullen killed him he was drunk, or it was an accident. The bullet went straight through McWilliams' head; the evidence goes as straight to convict this man of murder as there was a peculiar difficulty in this case to secure justice. Every one of the witnesses who saw the shot fired was a friend of the defendant, and it was with the utmost reluctance that they were induced to testify anything against him.

Mr. Mason objected to the statement that the witnesses were all friends of Cullen.

The Court said the jury would draw their own conclusions with reference to this point.

Mr. Reed laid great stress upon the fact that the ball went through the head on a direct level, showing that a deadly, determined aim was taken. He scouted the idea that the shot was fired by Doras, as all but one witness in effect testified to the contrary, two swearing positively that he was not there. Cullen's actions subsequent to the shooting, were such as to point conclusively to him as to the one fired the shot—his flight to No. 135 Clinton street; from thence quickly to No. 42 Monroe street, where he did not board, and where the man who had been with him, told him when he went to bed there, "This is no place for you;" his return to his own boarding house, where he changed his clothing, and where he jumped through the window. The thing could not be explained consistently with Cullen's innocence. The witness Kerwick committed deliberate perjury.

Mr. Mason objected to the impeachment of his own witness by the State's attorney.

The Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Reed then took the position that Kerwick's testimony was contradicted by that of Fry, Burnett, and Duffy, who stated that Doras was not there. It was proved that Cullen flourished the revolver in the saloon, and that he had on the sidewalk beyond all controversy. Mr. Williams laughed at him; he felt insulted, and, in a spirit of hellish bravado, he drew the pistol and shot him dead. The cause of public justice demanded that this murder should be punished. The only way to administer justice in this city was to declare that he who takes life wantonly shall forfeit his own. It would be a shame and a mockery not to punish this man.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The Court then submitted to the jury, as usual, in regard to the definition of the crime of murder as laid down in the statute; as to malice express or implied; as to what constitutes a reasonable doubt; as to the power of the jury to fix the penalty, etc. On the subject of drunkenness, the instructions for the people were as follows:

Voluntary drunkenness is no excuse for crime. If a man voluntarily gets drunk, and then commits a crime, he is just as amenable to the law as if he was sober. The jury have no right to allow drunkenness to excuse the defendant if they believe from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that he shot and killed James P. McWilliams in manner and form as charged in the indictment.

For the Defence: The jury are instructed by the Court that, before they can find the prisoner guilty of murder as charged, they must be satisfied not only that the circumstances given in evidence in this case were consistent with his having committed the act, but they must also be satisfied from the evidence that the facts proved are such as to be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion than that the prisoner was the guilty party.

Crime consists in the violation of law, in the commission of which there must be an union or joint operation of act and intention. In order to constitute act and intent must concur, and in this case, although the jury should believe from the evidence that the prisoner shot the deceased, yet before they can convict him of murder they must also believe from the evidence that at the time of the homicide he intended to kill him, but if the jury also believe from the evidence that the defendant shot the deceased, still that the act was done without malice and intention, then the law presumes the defendant intended the natural and probable consequences of the act.

The jury are instructed by the Court that if from the evidence it is uncertain in the minds of the jury which of the two men, Doras or Cullen, shot and killed the deceased, McWilliams, then the law is for the defendant, and the jury is bound to acquit him of the crime of murder as charged in the indictment.

It is a rule of criminal law that a crime must be fully established by cogent and convincing proof. Neither a mere preponderance, nor any amount of preponderant evidence is sufficient to convict a prisoner, unless such evidence produces a full belief of the fact, to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt.

The Court instructs the jury that this case is to be determined by the law and evidence, and not upon the conclusions and deductions of counsel.

SPECULATIONS ON THE RESULT.

The jury retired at half past 3 o'clock, and at ten minutes before 5 they announced that a verdict had been agreed upon. The Judge being absent, messenger was sent for him. During the interval bets were offered as to the verdict, a reporter wagering the cigars with a bailiff that the prisoner would not get over fourteen years. The general impression seemed to be that the death penalty would not be inflicted, State's Attorney Reed expressing the belief that the jury would not decree hanging. The prisoner and his father, who sat side by side, manifested no especial anxiety, as they had been evidently much reassured by the telling argument of their counsel.

THE VERDICT.

Upon the arrival of Judge Tree, the jury returned to the court-room, and the verdict was read, as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendant guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix his punishment at imprisonment in the Penitentiary of this State for and during the term of his natural life.

As the words "for and during the term of his natural life" were read by the Clerk, the elder Cullen gave a loud cry of agony, and threw his arms around the neck of his son. The latter shook them off fiercely, and, in an angry tone, exclaimed: "Quit that!" The father continued his wails of anguish while the jury were being polled, but the son sat unmoved, and, when the Sheriff came to conduct him to his cell, he merely allowed himself to be repeatedly kissed and embraced by the old man, and then hurried away as quickly as possible.

The counsel for the prisoner entered the customary motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment, the jury were discharged, and the Court adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. William D. Winer, an Eminent Physician and Surgeon of This City.

Died, on the evening of the 21st of October, at Burke's Hotel, William D. Winer, of severe inflammation of the lungs, in the 41st year of his age.

Born and nurtured under the most genial influences, he obtained his degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of Toronto, and several years after graduated in the medical department of that institution. After a year or more of travel and study, to still further fit him for the vocation which he had chosen, he established himself in this city in the autumn of 1856, and from that date to his fatal illness, if we except his absence as Surgeon of General Mulligan's Brigade during our late civil war, continued in the active practice of his profession.

There has probably existed few men whose traits of character were so well marked and pronounced, as to draw around them such hosts of friends, and by his death to make all feel that a great and irreparable deprivation has been visited upon them. Thoroughly unselfish, a firm and just friend, with charity toward all and malice to none, untiring in his attendance upon the sick and suffering, ever ready to assist the weak and distressed, his name had become a household word in so many families, and his popularity so justly secured in every grade of society, that this announcement will bring sorrow to many a heartsincere, and the poor will sadly grieve, for indeed they have lost a friend.

With a comprehensive mind, and excellent power of analysis, backed by an unerring judgment, he had worked himself to the highest eminence as a medical practitioner, and the members of his profession will acknowledge that they have lost from their midst a safe adviser, a firm supporter of its dignities and honors, and one who, under all circumstance, had reflected credit upon them all.

The illness which brought him to his death began in the early part of this year, and was the result of long-continued labor, and constant exposure in his practice; but unwilling to realize that his splendid physique should succumb to such apparent trivialities, he persisted until the very fountain of life had almost become dried, and, upon the urgent entreaty of his wife and medical adviser, he finally consented to remit his exertions, and by relaxation, and travel in milder climates, to rebuild his shattered forces. This course was, in a measure, successful, and for a time it seemed as if that greatest boon to the human race—good health—would be regained, but the hope was delusive, and eleven days ago a return of his former complaint, under a more aggressive phase, ensued, which terminated his useful career.

Even in this sad extremity, he struggled manfully, resolved that if determination and resolution could be of avail, to resist to the utmost the approaches of Death; yet the inexorable Harvester slowly but surely cut the tendrils of life, and, with hope in the mercy of his Maker, through the intercession of his Savior Jesus Christ, that his many good deeds would balance that sin which is inherent in all and born in our blood, that soul of this strong man passed to the bosom of God.

Peace to his ashes! and may the memory of his goodness ever live with all.

Furnaces.

This weather should remind all to look well to their furnaces, as the health, as well as the comfort, of the family are largely dependent upon them. If you would always have an even temperature in your rooms, and be free from gas, smoke, and dust, and relieved of the care of coaxing your furnace, you can at once have your house with three-fourths of the coal you usually use, you can do so by calling at No. 214½ East Madison street and ordering a heat governor attached. No pay required till it is proved that it will do that.

EDUCATIONAL.

History of the Northwestern University.

Rise and Rapid Growth of the Institution.

Promises of the Future---Trustees' Meeting To-Day.

Chicago Theological Seminary Alumni Institute.

THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

On the beautiful shore of Lake Michigan, twelve miles north of Chicago, in the heart of a grand old oak wood, stands the institution of learning whose name heads this article. It is not an old institution, with ivy-mantled walls and covered with the associations of centuries, but a young and vigorous one, having only recently attained its majority, with a most flattering prospect for its future. Institutions of learning, like wine, improve with age; so it will be with this University, yet its rapid, even marvellous growth, is worthy of more than a passing notice.

In the spring of 1850, on the 30th day of May, a meeting was held in the city of Chicago, composed of those favorable to the establishment of a University, under the patronage of the Methodist Church, in or near that rapidly-growing city. By appointment the following well-known gentlemen met at the office of Grant Goodrich, over J. K. Botsford's store: Revs. Richard Haney, R. H. Blanchard, Z. Hall, and Hon. Grant Goodrich, Orrington Lunt, Esq., H. W. Clark, Esq., John Evans, Esq., J. K. Botsford, Esq., and A. J. Brown, Esq.

At this meeting resolutions were adopted favoring the immediate establishment of a University; and a Committee was appointed to draft a charter to be submitted to the General Assembly of Illinois at the ensuing session. The charter was obtained the succeeding winter, and accepted by the Trustees June 15, 1851. The first election of Trustees under the charter resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen as Resident Trustees: A. S. Sherman, Grant Goodrich, Orrington Lunt, J. K. Botsford, John Evans, Andrew J. Brown, George F. Foster, J. M. Arnold, E. B. Kingsley, James Kettlestrings, N. S. Davis, and A. Funk, upon whom the charter conferred the power to elect their successors.

It was thought best by the Trustees to secure a parcel of ground in the city for a Preparatory Department, which should be made tributary to the University. Messrs. Lunt and Evans, the Committee, finally recommended the purchase of some lots on the corner of Jackson and Clark streets, which could be had for $8,000. After deliberation this purchase was made, and it may be interesting to know that the Grand Pacific Hotel now rests upon these same lots, still owned by the University. The Executive Committee in 1853 made numerous excursions into the surrounding country in search of a suitable location for the University. Overtures and petitions for a tract of land near Jefferson were pending, and the majority of the Committee were in favor of their purchase, but were arrested by the merest accident. On the return from one of these excursions to Highland Park, Mr. O. Lunt, in the company of Mr. Benson, stopped at the Snyder Farm, where the latter had some business to transact. While Mr. Benson was attending to his business, Mr. Lunt, who had been opposed to the Jefferson purchase, walked across the wet land to the lake shore. His attention was then drawn to a high bank a short distance north, to which he repaired. He was delighted with the location, and the impression made by the high bank, the forest trees, the pebbly beach, and rippling waves, was so great, that in his dreams he saw bright visions of the future beautiful University town with all its prosperity and advantages. The Executive Committee were not long after transported to this newly-discovered Arcadia. The verdict was unanimous in favor of this site, and action was immediately taken to secure it. It was not without difficulty, however, that the land was secured at the then exorbitant price of $20 per acre. Four hundred acres were purchased, forty of which were set apart for University grounds, and the remainder laid out into a town. Rev. Philo Judson, who was their agent, and filled his office with universal satisfaction for eight years after, superintended the laying out of the town, in the month of June of the year 1854 the following Faculty were decided on: President, Dr. C. T. Hinman; Colleagues, W. D. Godman and H. L. Noyes. The first building, a four-story wooden structure, was erected in 1855, at a cost of about $10,000, on the same block in which the new Methodist Church now stands. In the summer of 1857 this building was moved into the Campus, thoroughly remodelled and enlarged, and is now used for the Preparatory Department. Although the institution opened with only five students, it was not long ordained to remain so. Dr. Hinman, who up to this time had been President, was called away by an inscrutable Providence, not being destined to see the future growth and greatness of the idea for which he had so faithfully labored. The annual meeting of the Trustees in 1856, Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster was elected President, under whose fostering care for the next four years the institution advanced rapidly into public notice and esteem. The great commercial crash of 1857 fell with full force on the University and growing village of Evanston. It was at that epoch in the University's history, if in no other, that the Trustees showed their financial ability and wisdom.

There were no funds to pay the salaries of the professors, only an abundance of unimproved lands. The Trustees thought better to shut up the University entirely than sacrifice them, and so informed the Professors. But they, in perfect accord with the spirit of disinterested benevolence that has shown so prominently through the entire history of the institution, expressed a willingness to take promises to pay, rather than shut the University doors.

From this date the institution prospered wonderfully; the landed endowments which the University possessed rose in value, and its future success and opulence were indisputable.

The successful efforts put forth by the Faculty to raise the standard of Western scholarship turned from its doors the superficial, and attracted the lovers of high scholarship and liberal culture.

The accommodations not being sufficient for the large influx of students, and the time having arrived when the finances allowed of the undertaking, the present elegant and commodious structure occupied by the arts, scientific, and civil engineering departments was planned.

The corner-stone was laid in 1866, and the year 1869 witnessed the completion of the edifice and the installation of Dr. Erastus O. Haven to the Presidency. The building is constructed of "Athens marble," four stories in height, containing recitation rooms, chapel, museum, and library, the whole furnished throughout with the most approved modern conveniences. The entire cost was $125,000. Dr. Haven, entering upon his duties as President, assisted by a large and able Faculty which had been added as the growing wants of the institution made it necessary and advisable, and also by the experience of years and the reputation of being one of the most popular and successful college Presidents in the country, can it be a matter of surprise that the University with one mighty leap placed itself with the foremost college of the land. Students thronged the halls, and woman, who had previously been admitted to the same privileges as the stronger sex, threw the charm of her presence over the prosaic life of the student.

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE,

founded in 1859, was annexed to the University in the year 1869. The conditions of the union are as follows: The graduates of, or, indeed, any who have spent two years in, the Literary Department, can receive instruction in medicine and surgery free of charge, and students in the Literary Department receive instruction in the Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, which is connected with the medical college, without tuition. In return for these privileges, the University has aided in the erection of an elegant and commodious building for the Medical College, which stands near Mercy Hospital, on the corner of Prairie avenue and Twenty-sixth street, Chicago. This institution is now a credit to the community in whose midst it stands, and has done as much as any similar institution to do away with inefficiency and medical quackery, requiring three years of preparation ere a degree will be conferred.

THE GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE,

the second theological school established in this country by the Methodist Church, stands near the University building. It was erected in 1868, at a cost of $60,000, in bulk of Milwaukee brick, with stone trimmings, and used for a dormitory and recitation-rooms. Although the Institute stands on an independent financial basis, the union between the University and it is so close as that existing between the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and it is regarded as a department of the University. It was one of the first to insist that the degree of Bachelor of Divinity should be conferred on none but college graduates.

THE EVANSTON COLLEGE FOR LADIES,

under the charge of a Board of Trustees, all of whom are women, is now erecting a new college building, a most beautiful and fitting structure, already described in these columns, on a site of four acres, near the University grounds, which will serve as a home for the young ladies, who enjoy all the advantages of the University, and in addition will in the college receive special instruction in feminine arts and accomplishments. Miss Frances E. Willard is the President.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

has already been projected, and an appropriation made for that purpose. It is thought that before another year opens it will be in successful operation. It is much needed, as many of the graduates yearly are compelled to go elsewhere to prepare themselves for the profession.

A NEW CHAPEL.

The Trustees contemplate erecting a new and finer edifice than the University building for a chapel, as the present one in the University is inadequate for the purpose. The second and third floors are designed for the library and museum.

A UNIT.

All these different institutions are practically a unit, and form one great University. It would be unwise to spend so much as the tenth of an ounce of nervous energy to speculate as to the future of an institution which from so small a nucleus has developed into so much; it can have but one future, which even now overshadows it.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

contains over thirty thousand volumes. 20,000 of these the generous donation of L. L. Greenleaf, Esq., and the remainder purchased with the library fund of $20,000, the gift of Orrington Lunt. The museum contains 10,000 specimens of different species, to which additions are being constantly made. We cannot pass without mentioning the skeleton of the Elephas Indicus, presented by the class of '72, which is conceded to be the largest and most perfect in the country.

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR E. S. NOYES,

whose long connection with the Institution, and indefatigable labors from its incepiency, are worthy of a more extended tribute than can here be given. To say that those who knew him knew him but to love him, and that no man has ever done so much for the Institution, is feeble.

DR. ERASTUS O. HAVEN

passes to another field of labor, taking with him the good wishes of all. Would that he could have seen his duty different.

EVANSTON

owes her growth and prosperity to the Northwestern University. It founded her, has nursed her into strength, and advertises her. Yearly the students bring hundreds of thousands of dollars to her that fill the wheels of trade, and brings comfort to many a fireside.

THE ENDOWMENT

of the Northwestern University now amounts to over a million and a half of dollars, and is yearly increasing in value.

THE TRUSTEES

of the University meet this morning at the Methodist Book Room, in this city, and it is expected that Dr. Haven's successor will be made known.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

THE INSTITUTE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

of Chicago Theological Seminary opened Monday evening with a sermon by Rev. C. A. Towle, of Sandwich, which was a highly practical sermon on the text, Matthew xx., 26-27. He showed clearly that the position of service is a position of the greatest eminence in the Kingdom of Christ. This sermon was criticised by the Alumni on Tuesday morning, Prof. F. W. Fisk presiding.

The experience meeting Tuesday morning was full of interest, as each member gave some account of his peculiar trials and encouragements.

At the business meeting it was decided to hold the next Institute of the Association in two years. Rev. M. W. Reed, of New Orleans, was appointed to deliver the Alumni address at the next Triennial Convention, and Rev. Chas. Cerone alternate.

The Institute holds meetings in Prof. Fisk's lecture-room, in the Seminary Building, Union Park, each forenoon during the week, excepting Saturday, and lectures by the different Professors of the Seminary each evening, excepting Saturday, in the basement of the Union Park Congregational Church.

These meetings will be full of interest to all who can find it convenient to attend.

The exercises to-day will be as follows: 9:30 a.m.—Prayer and Conference. 9 to 10.—Review of Park Street Pulpit? (Murray). by J. A. Montgomery, Prof. Hyde presiding. 10 to 11. Discussion—"Ought Ordination to be Refused for Disbelief in Endless Punishment?" Opened by S. F. Dickinson, Prof. Boardman presiding. 11 to 12, reading hymns, "Songs for the Sanctuary," pages 42 and 43, Prof. Booth presiding. 1:30 p.m.—Lecture, by Prof. Fisk.

"TENNYSON."

Mr. James T. Field's Lecture at the Union Park Congregational Church Last Evening.

Mr. Fields began by saying no eminent man of our time has been so mis-imagined as Tennyson. He has been written about by those who knew nothing of him personally, until a very erroneous impression of the man and the poet has got abroad. The lecturer claimed for the poet the highest honors, naming him as a peer in that department of English literature which has been illumined by genius since the fourteenth century. A man so great as Tennyson, is, to some extent, the property of the civilized world. His name is sweet and grateful on the lips of all who love the language of poetic thought. It was said of Voltaire that he was rather a great intellect than a great manhood, but a pre-eminence was claimed for Tennyson in both. Mr. Fields described the poet's personal appearance as commanding and grand. Applying to him his own words,

He might have sat for Hercules,
So massive the sprout, so broad of heart.

A royal integrity, a spirit compact of vigor and honest purpose are visible in every look and tone of the man. . . . At the age of 22, when he printed his first volume, he had Coleridge and Wadsworth and Leigh Hunt to hail his advent. Sainte Beuve said that in three-fourths of all the men who live a certain revery of youth, the flower of sentiment, the poet within, dies young, while the man survives. This revery has never died out in Tennyson. When he came singing into the century, a new era of song was inaugurated, and he has never turned aside from the pathway that had been trodden by Chaucer and the other great ones. He has never slighted his possession, but he has continued to enrich it by profound and earnest devotion to the acquisition of knowledge. He is one of the best Grecians of modern times, and he keeps fully abreast of all the scientific discoveries in Europe and America. Tyndall and Huxley are not more alert in their search after truth than the Poet Laureate of England.

Mr. Fields described Tennyson's manner of reading poetry, and his own poems in particular, as most impressive. He gives the full swell of the ode or the lyric in a way no one who has ever heard him can forget. Mr. Fields heard him read in private from Milton and Homer, and on various occasions listened with delight to his rendering of "Maud" the "Idylls," and other well known poems of his own. The effect which the poet gave in the reading of his own writings was most startling, and quite unlike that produced by any public or private reader Mr. Fields had ever heard.

Tennyson's great learning was commented on, and his intimate acquaintance with botany and geology were specially mentioned. His love of nature is an ardent passion which he is constantly feeding with new acquisitions.

One should see Tennyson in his own home, walk with him about the Isle of Wight, explore with him the chalky cliffs and the downs of Freshwater Bay, and sit with him in his study-tower after midnight, to know much about the man and the poet. His reticence is proverbial, but those who are admitted to his friendship reverence and love him. Mr. Fields quoted several verses and lines with which Tennyson has enriched our native literature, and observed that he has added more to the common stock of quotations that are now in daily use than any other poet of his era. No modern bard has been habitually in such subtle sympathy with the sea, and described the ocean in all its moods with a power akin to Tennyson's. Mr. Fields closed his remarks with quotations illustrating this statement, and ended as he began, by placing the Laureate high in the rolls of fame.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.
Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

Cod Liver Oil.
Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

A DARK CONFERENCE.

The Mayor Interviews Mr. Hesing in the Comptroller's Vault.

He of the "Zeitung" Explains the Sunday Law Editorials in His Paper.

The Publication Necessitated by Self-Preservation.

Considerable excitement prevailed around the City Hall, yesterday, in various parts. City officers appeared to be in a state of excitement. They acted as though they knew something unusual was about to happen, but could not for the life of them breathe a word of what they expected. The Sunday liquor troubles appeared to be the subject, and, as the result showed, a conference among the authorities was the cause. A conference between the Mayor and Police Commissioners had already been held, in which the Mayor expressed himself determined to pursue the course he had started on.

Mr. James P. Root, County Attorney, and a member of the Cook County Republican Central Committee, presented himself, yesterday afternoon, to the Police Commissioners, and was closeted with them for some time. He afterwards visited the Mayor in company with Superintendent Washburn. A rumor prevailed around the City Hall that Mr. James P. Root came as a representative of the Committee, to request the authorities not to enforce the law next Sunday, nor until after the election. On being questioned upon the subject, Mr. Root smiled blandly, and said the reporters and others were all at sea. That was not his mission. It was of an entirely different character. He had come to learn definitely the instructions given by the Superintendent of Police to the policemen under his charge. But though his smile was pensive, and his air as mild as that of the celebrated August 3, his assertion failed to carry conviction with it.

The Mayor's office during the afternoon was the scene of several animated debates. Reporters hung around the premises in clusters like flies in the cold mornings in the early fall. They showed the general impression that something was about to happen; but, being out of the ring, did not know in what quarter it would appear.

Their uneasiness culminated when Mr. Hesing, proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung*, entered the Mayor's office, and led that gentleman into the Comptroller's office. They watched the interesting forms with dismay, and when the vault of the office was reached, they scowled on one another to intimate that, if the other fellows had only kept quiet, they might have been permitted to overhear this important interview. Several of them endeavored to do so, and reaching the vault, stood, side by side, notebook in hand; but Mr. Hesing was warned of their intention, and the vault door swung to, and the Mayor and Mr. Hesing were locked in.

It was a trying time to the eager reporters. Supposing an accident should happen to either of them, and nobody be able to learn their last important remarks.

The interview was reported, and was substantially as follows:

Mr. Mayor took Mr. Hesing to task, and inquired what he meant by what appeared in the *Staats Zeitung* of last Sunday and Monday in reference to the Sunday law. He thought the article was rather strong.

Mr. Hesing replied that it was a matter of self-protection with him. He feared he would lose his subscribers unless something of the kind were written. Several Germans who were politically opposed to him had, he understood, gone round in buggies, last week, and told the saloon-keepers that he had joined the Puritans, and was responsible for the enforcement of the Sunday law. These men were incensed against him, and fearing that his paper would be financially damaged by this action on their part, he was driven to express himself as he had. Germans are a very sensitive people, and the enforcement of the law had created an intense excitement among them. His political opponents had caused a meeting to be held next Thursday night at West Twelfth street Turner Hall, calling it a Liberal Republican meeting, but he, through his influence, he thought, had succeeded in making it a public meeting. He intended to the Sunday closing ordinance, and thought it should be enforced until after election. The Republicans were in unpleasant straits about it. Mr. Hesing intimated that the enforcement of the ordinance would alienate many straight Republican voters.

The Mayor said that the ordinance was on the books, and it must be enforced. He was satisfied he had been taken up and finally decided by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hesing thought it was right under the ordinance to sell liquor quietly, and as long as there was no disturbance in the saloon the police should not interfere.

The Mayor said he had to act under the law, and could not consistently allow anybody to sell liquor (quietly).

Mr. Hesing alluded to the revocation of licenses for repeated infractions of the law. What would the Mayor do about it?

The Mayor said that the question had been asked him, but he had refused to answer it, having determined to perform his duty in his own way.

Mr. Hesing asked if it was the intention of the police authorities to adopt a system of espionage—dogmies themselves; enter saloons *incognito*; peep through key-holes and cracks, and, if liquor was being sold, to seize the proprietor and bar-keeper, drag them off to jail, and keep them all night without the privilege of bail. A great many of the Germans construed the order of the Superintendent to mean this, and were very indignant about it.

The Mayor said the police had received instructions to do nothing of the kind. They were merely ordered, in case of their seeing, being informed of, or knowing that, liquor was being sold, to take the names of the violators of the law, and furnish them; and necessary testimony against them, at the Police Courts. They were not to obtain any evidence by surreptitious means.

They had carried out these instructions on Sunday, having reported only between 30 and 40 saloons; the remainder of the 117 complained of having been furnished by citizens.

The conversation was continued upon the constitutionality of the ordinance, when the Mayor remarked that it was to be proved whether it was in accordance with the Constitution.

Mr. Hesing inquired whether the State law was similar to the ordinance.

The Mayor replied that the ordinance was merely a re-enactment of the State law. An adverse decision on either would undoubtedly upset both.

With regard to the prosecution of cases, the Mayor said that the liquor dealers would immediately employ the ablest legal counsel to argue the questions involved, and would carry it to the Supreme Court. There were two questions to be decided—whether lager beer was to be classed under the head of intoxicating drinks, and the other whether the ordinance and State law were constitutional.

Mr. Hesing asked, what would be done by the authorities, supposing these points were decided against the saloon keepers?

The Mayor said they would have to abide by the decision, and enforce the law.

Mr. Hesing called the attention of the Mayor to a case which occurred on Sunday, where a saloon-keeper had been arrested in his saloon and taken to the Station house.

The Mayor said that this individual in question was arrested for raising a disturbance, and committing a breach of the peace, and not for selling liquor. Every man who committed such an offence was liable to arrest, and would surely be arrested on Sunday as well as on a week-day.

Mr. Hesing intimated that he wished to act as peacemaker as far as he could.

A BANKRUPT CONCERN.

The Creditors of the "Evening Post" Throw the Concern into Bankruptcy.

The *Post* Printing Company was, yesterday, thrown into bankruptcy, on the petition of J. B. and G. C. Smith, and F. P. Elliott, composing the firm of Bradnor, Smith & Co., creditors of the firm. The petition of the firm states that action is grounded on the fact of the Company having allowed its commercial paper to be stopped, particularly in the case of a promissory note to themselves, dated 1st July last, amounting to $3,140.78, at three months, which is now unpaid. The affidavit of F. P. Elliott states that he has been engaged in investigating the affairs of the Company during the past month, and finds that the *Post* Printing Company has assets not to exceed in value the sum of $30,000; that it owes the sum of $43,000, or thereabouts; that a portion

of [illegible] amounting to [illegible] is secured by chattel mortgage on the printing press, [illegible] press constituting the principal item of said assets; that the Company is insolvent; that for some [illegible] has been running more and more insolvent; and that it has no prospect of paying its debts. Further, that D. Blakely, one of the stockholders of said company, upon pledges of the capital stock held by him, has heretofore, and at divers times, borrowed from divers and sundry persons large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $60,000 and upwards, which sums are still unpaid; that the persons to whom said Blakely became so indebted heretofore, and in or about the month of August last, met with his confidential friend in supervisory charge of the business and property of said Company, Lucian R. Colby, and said Colby now has charges thereof; that while said Colby, the said individual creditors of said Blakely, has endeavored to conduct the affairs of said Company carefully and economically, yet the interests of such creditors are, in their nature, hostile to those of the creditors of said Company, and the interest of such latter creditors demand the interposition of this honorable court.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Peterson v. Peterson, divorce, was yesterday on trial before Judge Gary, Superior Court. Anna S. Peterson, the complainant, alleges that she was married, in 1865, to Peter P. Peterson, and that the fruit of the union was nine children; that between the 1st January, 1868, and 1st December, 1871, defendant lived in a state of open adultery with Matilda L. Olsen, to whom a child was born, the offspring of such illicit intercourse, on the 10th of October, 1870, which child has since died. She further alleges that the house on the northwest corner of May and Indiana streets is the property of defendant; that she occupies the upper part, with her family, the lower part being let as a store for $40 a month, which is collected by the authorities not to enforce the law next Sunday, nor until after the election. On being questioned upon the subject, Mr. Root smiled blandly, and said the reporters and others were all at sea. That was not his mission. It was of an entirely different character. He had come to learn definitely the instructions given by the Superintendent of Police to the policemen under his charge. But though his smile was pensive, and his air as mild as that of the celebrated August 3, his assertion failed to carry conviction with it.

The Mayor's office during the afternoon was the scene of several animated debates. Reporters hung around the premises in clusters like flies in the cold mornings in the early fall. They showed the general impression that something was about to happen; but, being out of the ring, did not know in what quarter it would appear.

Their uneasiness culminated when Mr. Hesing, proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung*, entered the Mayor's office, and led that gentleman into the Comptroller's office. They watched the interesting forms with dismay, and when the vault of the office was reached, they scowled on one another to intimate that, if the other fellows had only kept quiet, they might have been permitted to overhear this important interview. Several of them endeavored to do so, and reaching the vault, stood, side by side, notebook in hand; but Mr. Hesing was warned of their intention, and the vault door swung to, and the Mayor and Mr. Hesing were locked in.

It was a trying time to the eager reporters. Supposing an accident should happen to either of them, and nobody be able to learn their last important remarks.

The interview was reported, and was substantially as follows:

Mr. Mayor took Mr. Hesing to task, and inquired what he meant by what appeared in the *Staats Zeitung* of last Sunday and Monday in reference to the Sunday law. He thought the article was rather strong.

Mr. Hesing replied that it was a matter of self-protection with him. He feared he would lose his subscribers unless something of the kind were written. Several Germans who were politically opposed to him had, he understood, gone round in buggies, last week, and told the saloon-keepers that he had joined the Puritans, and was responsible for the enforcement of the Sunday law. These men were incensed against him, and fearing that his paper would be financially damaged by this action on their part, he was driven to express himself as he had. Germans are a very sensitive people, and the enforcement of the law had created an intense excitement among them. His political opponents had caused a meeting to be held next Thursday night at West Twelfth street Tur

DUEL IN ATLANTA.

One of the Parties Seriously, If Not Dangerously, Wounded—Full Particulars of the Affair and Its Origin.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, Oct. 18.

On yesterday evening the entire community was startled by a report that Mr. Houston T. Force and Mr. J. H. Townsend had fought a duel, and that the last named gentleman had been seriously, if not fatally, wounded. Below we give full and authentic particulars of the case:

So far as can be gathered from the mass of conflicting statements which have been published before us, it appears that on Monday evening, while at the Episcopal Bazaar, Mr. Wallace Haskell, of this city, in a playful manner, and, doubtless, without meaning to give offence, slightly pinched the arm of a young lady well known and very popular in Atlanta society. But, however innocent of intent to give offence he might have been in the act, he certainly regretted, and naturally gave the lady much mortification and chagrin. She promptly informed a gentleman of her acquaintance that she had been insulted, and he, with equal promptness, sought Mr. Haskell, for the purpose of demanding an explanation and apology. Just here the statements on both sides materially differ. Mr. Haskell asserts that he made an ample apology to the lady's friend, and proved that the matter had been satisfactorily settled. On the other hand, Mr. Houston T. Force insists that Haskell never did make an apology for the offence.

But, be that as it may, the story of the insult offered came to the ear of Mr. Force, who is said to be attached to the young lady in question. As might be supposed, he was considerably incensed, and at once approached Haskell and took him to task for his conduct. Here again the accounts are conflicting. Mr. Haskell, in his card, published yesterday, says, "Shortly after this, Houston Force came to me, and expressed himself dissatisfied about the matter, and angry words ensued between us." Mr. Force, in his card, published this morning, says that Haskell offered to apologize, but that he (Force) replied that the young lady would not accept any apology. The affair here became very much confused. One thing is certain, and it is that when the two parties separated no very pleasant feelings existed between them.

On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Haskell, in company with Mr. George Force, a brother of Mr. Houston Force, was walking up Whitehall street. As the two came abreast of the drug store of H. C. Pope, Mr. Houston Force pulled out, armed with a stick in one hand and a revolver in the other, and began beating Mr. Haskell, who retreated into the jewelry store of Mr. Floyd, followed by his assailant. The encounter then terminated, as outsiders prevented its continuance.

The same day, feeling aggrieved at the treatment to which he had been subjected, Mr. Haskell sent a challenge to Mr. Force, through the hands of his friend, Mr. J. H. Townsend. In response to the hostile note, Mr. John B. Hart, representing Mr. Force, declined to receive the challenge, alleging, as a reason, that Mr. Haskell was not a gentleman. At the same time he declared himself ready to give Mr. Townsend any satisfaction that he might demand. Mr. Townsend promptly replied, declaring his readiness to take the place of Mr. Haskell, and sent a letter by the hands of Mr. Joseph R. Smith, of this city. Mr. Hart declined receiving the challenge from the gentleman last named, whereupon Mr. Haskell, in the *Herald* of yesterday, published all the correspondence, and wound up by "posting" Mr. Force as "a miserable scoundrel and poltroon."

This card, which was published in the *Herald* of yesterday morning, created great excitement throughout the city, and was the topic of conversation everywhere. Under every rule of the "Code of Honor" the matter ought to have rested there, or been limited to Messrs. Force and Haskell and Messrs. Hart and Smith. But it seems that Mr. Force and Mr. Townsend were both ill-advised by the gentlemen they selected to act for them. We do not wish to be understood as taking sides in this unhappy affair, but we would be derelict in our duty as journalists did we not express the opinion that the parties who advised a duel were most censurable. Not the slightest necessity existed for one. The honor of neither gentleman required one.

We should not omit mentioning that, as soon as he became aware of the connection of J. H. Townsend with the Haskell-Force imbroglio, our much esteemed fellow-townsman, Colonel W. T. Townsend, had all the parties arrested, including his son, taken before a Justice-of-the-Peace and bound over to abstain from fighting. Supposing that the matter was ended, Colonel Townsend gave himself but little further trouble, except to exercise some supervision on the movements of his son.

However, J. R. Townsend and Houston Force were both excited by the events which had transpired—the former because of the insult offered and which had been offered him in stigmatizing his principal, Mr. Haskell, as "no gentleman," and, next, in refusing to receive his challenge from the hands of his friend, Mr. Smith. Mr. Force was also naturally exasperated at having been "posted," and there does not appear to have been any wanting to persuade both gentlemen that a duel between them was a necessity. It is said that in an office in this city the parties met and there completed arrangements for a meeting to take place in the evening.

The weapons agreed upon were double-barreled shot-guns, loaded with eight buckshot in each barrel, and the distance fixed at forty paces. The place selected for the meeting was some other than just in front of the Cemetery gate, within the limits, not only of the State, but of the city itself. Mr. Hart being indisposed, Mr. C——, a gentleman temporarily sojourning here, consented to act as the second of Mr. Force, while Mr. W—— of this city, acted as Mr. Townsend's second. In this connection, we would state that Mr. Haskell and Mr. Smith were both ignorant of the purpose to fight, and took no part whatever, either in the preliminaries or in the actual occurrence. This we are requested to state, as a matter of justice to the two gentlemen named.

It is proper to remark that Mr. Force expressed himself reluctant to meet Mr. Townsend, on the ground that not only were they members of the same family, but he had misgivings as to the propriety of the meeting. Rumor, however, adds that as the hour approached, Mr. Hart being then sick, and Mr. C. not having then consented to act, Mr. Force became satisfied that he would be given twenty miles, as which to reach the dueling ground. Nothing, therefore, remained but for him to fight or justify the "posting." What truth there is in this story we were unable to learn last night. If true, it reflects credit upon Mr. Force.

Just before sunset two carriages containing the principals and their seconds and a surgeon started for the appointed place. On alighting in front of the cemetery gate Dr. —— endeavored to effect a compromise and bring about a reconciliation, but all his efforts in this regard were unavailing. Both gentlemen, evidently shrank from the ridicule which might have been dwelled at them had they returned without fighting, and so they resolved to fight.

Mr. —— and Mr. C—— measured out the stipulated distance of forty paces, loaded the guns, and placed their principals back to back. Messrs. Townsend and Force were cool and collected, both wearing an air of courage and calm determination. Rumors, it is true, are afloat that one of the parties labored under the influence of liquor to such an extent as to render him unfit to fight. We are, however, assured that these stories are wholly false. Both parties had been drinking during the day, but neither of them were intoxicated.

The evening was a calm, clear and beautiful one. In the distant west the sun was slowly sinking to rest, painting the few clouds with crimson and gold. Back to back, fronting the enemy, at forty paces distant from each other, each with weapons in their hands, stood the two misguided young men. Near by were the seconds, at one side stood the two seconds, in the rear was the surgeon, and a little further off two or three gentlemen who witnessed the affair.

Mr. Force and Townsend and Houston Force were both excited by the events which had transpired—the former because of the insult offered and which had been offered him in stigmatizing his principal, Mr. Haskell, as "no gentleman," and, next, in refusing to receive his challenge from the hands of his friend, Mr. Smith. Mr. Force was also naturally exasperated at having been "posted," and there does not appear to have been any wanting to persuade both gentlemen that a duel between them was a necessity. It is said that in an office in this city the parties met and there completed arrangements for a meeting to take place in the evening.

The weapons agreed upon were double-barreled shot-guns, loaded with eight buckshot in each barrel, and the distance fixed at forty paces. The place selected for the meeting was some other than just in front of the Cemetery gate, within the limits, not only of the State, but of the city itself. Mr. Hart being indisposed, Mr. C——, a gentleman temporarily sojourning here, consented to act as the second of Mr. Force, while Mr. W—— of this city, acted as Mr. Townsend's second. In this connection, we would state that Mr. Haskell and Mr. Smith were both ignorant of the purpose to fight, and took no part whatever, either in the preliminaries or in the actual occurrence. This we are requested to state, as a matter of justice to the two gentlemen named.

It is proper to remark that Mr. Force expressed himself reluctant to meet Mr. Townsend, on the ground that not only were they members of the same family, but he had misgivings as to the propriety of the meeting. Rumor, however, adds that as the hour approached, Mr. Hart being then sick, and Mr. C. not having then consented to act, Mr. Force became satisfied that he would be given twenty miles, as which to reach the dueling ground. Nothing, therefore, remained but for him to fight or justify the "posting." What truth there is in this story we were unable to learn last night. If true, it reflects credit upon Mr. Force.

Just before sunset two carriages containing the principals and their seconds and a surgeon started for the appointed place. On alighting in front of the cemetery gate Dr. —— endeavored to effect a compromise and bring about a reconciliation, but all his efforts in this regard were unavailing. Both gentlemen, evidently shrank from the ridicule which might have been dwelled at them had they returned without fighting, and so they resolved to fight.

Mr. —— and Mr. C—— measured out the stipulated distance of forty paces, loaded the guns, and placed their principals back to back. Messrs. Townsend and Force were cool and collected, both wearing an air of courage and calm determination. Rumors, it is true, are afloat that one of the parties labored under the influence of liquor to such an extent as to render him unfit to fight. We are, however, assured that these stories are wholly false. Both parties had been drinking during the day, but neither of them were intoxicated.

The evening was a calm, clear and beautiful one. In the distant west the sun was slowly sinking to rest, painting the few clouds with crimson and gold. Back to back, fronting the enemy, at forty paces distant from each other, each with weapons in their hands, stood the two misguided young men. Near by were the seconds, at one side stood the two seconds, in the rear was the surgeon, and a little further off two or three gentlemen who witnessed the affair.

Mr. Haskell passed unscathed. The wounded young man was placed in the carriage, and, accompanied by the surgeon and Mr. Force, was rapidly conveyed to his father's residence in this city. He suffered great pain, vomited, and complained of pain in the back. On entering the house, Mr. Force assisted Mr. Townsend in, repeated his expressions of sorrow for what occurred, and left the afflicted family not to entertain any feelings of enmity towards him for it, at the same time offering them his hand.

It would be easier to imagine than to describe the consternation and agony of the family when the unfortunate young man was brought into the house. A telegram was at once sent for, and immediately sent for, and the most skillful surgery was attended to. As was the case of Dr. Townsend was struck by three balls, one of which entered his left arm just above the elbow joint. An examination showed that the arm was badly crushed, and quite a number of pieces of bone were taken from the vicinity of the joint. This is a very serious wound. The arm may have to be amputated, but at present the physicians are trying to save it. The other ball passed under the left shoulder-blade, coming up to midnight the physicians had not discovered its whereabouts. The orifice it made was probed several inches without reaching it. At present the physicians are uncertain whether it passed through the shoulder-blade and lodged, or whether it severed the chest, and, consequently the lung. The gravity of the second wound depends to a great extent upon the course taken by this shot.

At 3 o'clock last night Mr. Townsend was delirious, and seemed to suffer much pain. He moved uneasily about the bed, raving about the events which had led to the deplorable tragedy of which he was the victim. Narcotics were administered cautiously, and at 10 o'clock he was sleeping. At 1 o'clock this morning he was still asleep, and calm, and hopes are being well. As there had not been any hemorrhage through the lips, the physicians were hopeful that the shot had not passed through the lung.

As soon as the fact of the duel had become well established, a warrant for the arrest of Houston T. Force was issued by Justice Sasseen, and a party of officers sent to search for him. Several policemen were also sent to guard the residence of Mr. Force, on Mitchell street, with orders to take him into custody if he attempted to enter or leave the building. Up to midnight no arrest had been made. Rumors of a conflicting character were current. It was reported that Mr. Force had left the city immediately after bringing Mr. Townsend into town, while another report was to the effect that he was at his residence.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

In order that the public may be correctly informed, we desire to say, in justice to ourselves, that we knew nothing of the duel that came off between Mr. J. H. Townsend and Houston Force, on yesterday until after its occurrence, and had no connection whatever with it. Having supposed that Mr. Townsend would not fight any party who had been posted by his principal. Respectfully,

WALLACE HASKELL,
JOSEPH H. SMITH.

A FEMALE POISONER.

An Extraordinary Story of Crime.

An almost incredible story is told in the *Manchester Guardian* of Oct 4. It is in the form of an official report as to the antecedents of the woman Cotton, who is in custody in Durham jail, charged with poisoning. The report had been forwarded by Police Superintendent Henderson to the Home Secretary, to support the application for an order for further exhumations. It says:

Mary Ann Cotton was be n in the year 1839, at Murton Colliery, near Seaham Harbor. She became acquainted with a man named William Mowbray, a laborer residing at Murton Colliery, but a native of Peterborough. They were shortly afterward married at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and left the neighborhood and went to reside at Plymouth, and afterward at various places in South Wales. It is supposed that Mr. Townsend would not fight any party who had been posted by his principal. Respectfully,

WALLACE HASKELL,
JOSEPH H. SMITH.

A FEMALE POISONER.

An Extraordinary Story of Crime.

An almost incredible story is told in the *Manchester Guardian* of Oct 4. It is in the form of an official report as to the antecedents of the woman Cotton, who is in custody in Durham jail, charged with poisoning. The report had been forwarded by Police Superintendent Henderson to the Home Secretary, to support the application for an order for further exhumations. It says:

Mary Ann Cotton was be n in the year 1839, at Murton Colliery, near Seaham Harbor. She became acquainted with a man named William Mowbray, a laborer residing at Murton Colliery, but a native of Peterborough. They were shortly afterward married at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and left the neighborhood and went to reside at Plymouth, and afterward at various places in South Wales. It is supposed that Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray went to South Heston, after the absence of five years from that part of the country. On their return the prisoner stated that she had four children while away, but they had all died. On the 24th of June, 1860, they had a child died, named Mary Ann, four years of age. Mr. Broadbent, surgeon at South Heston, says she died of gastric fever. Shortly after this Mowbray and the prisoner, with their children, went to live at Hetton. On the 3d of September, 1864, a son, named John Robert William, about one year old, died, and on the 3d of May, 1865, a daughter, named Mary Jane, died. The two last-named were attended in their illnesses by Mr. Gammage, surgeon, Sunderland, and he states that they both died of gastric fever. The deceased William Mowbray had his property insured in the Royal and Prudential Insurance Offices, and on the death of her husband, the prisoner got £35 and some smaller amounts on the death of the children. She then obtained a situation in the old infirmary at Sunderland, and there remained about six months, when she became acquainted with an inmate named George Ward. He married her, and they went to reside in Grey street, Sunderland, where he died on the 21st of October, 1866, aged 35. Mr. Gammage attended him, and, although he was an ailing man, he considered that he dropped off very suddenly. The prisoner then obtained a situation as housekeeper to James Robinson, a foreman in a ship-building yard at Pallion. In June, 1867, he married her, and they continued to reside together at Pallion. When Robinson married the prisoner she was a widower with five children, and the prisoner had one little girl about 9 years of age. She lived with Robinson until the latter part of December, 1867, and during that time there died in his house John Robinson, 10 months old the 4th of January, 1867; James Robinson, 6 years old the 7th of April, 1867; Elizabeth Robinson, 8 years old the 13th of April, 1867; Elizabeth Mowbray, 9 years old the 2d of May, 1867; and Margaret Robinson, 9 years old on the 20th of June, 1867. Gammage attended R. Mowbray, and states she died of gastric fever. Mr. Shaw, surgeon, Deptford, attended the Robinsons, and he states they died of gastric fever. It is stated above that the prisoner lived with Robinson until the latter part of December, 1867. About this time he had found out that she had involved him in about £60 debt, besides pledging his clothes and disposing of his household goods. She also had also charge of his bank book and building society book, and he also found that she had wasted upward of £50, and entered sums in the building society book which she never paid in. Robinson's sisters also began to talk about the deaths of the children, and told him they had been poisoned. Robinson taxed her with her dishonesty, and said what he had heard about the children's deaths was going to be true. After Robinson left the house that day, she dressed herself, and took one of her children, about 18 months old, and went out, and he has never seen her since. She left the child in the street with a person till she went to post a letter, but she never returned, and Robinson did not recover his child for some time, when he found it in a wretched state. He states that he now feels convinced that his children were poisoned. He suspected so at the time, but he did not like his mind to dwell on the subject. They were healthy and strong, and only ill a few days before they died. He noticed whenever she gave them anything they vomited, and were sick and purged. His sisters have talked to him both then and since about the deaths of the children. On reading the West Auckland poisoning case in the papers, they have stated to him that that was the way the children went. One of them handed a paper to him, and said, "That is thy Mary Ann that has been doing that," little thinking at the time that the person accused of the West Auckland poisonings was the very woman they were talking about. Robinson said she often wanted him to get his life and the lives of the remaining children insured, and on day he found her at an office trying to affect an insurance. He forbade her doing so, and said he would not pay a penny. This aroused his suspicion about the children who had died, and he determined not to have his life insured. After the prisoner's father's death, her mother was married to a man named Robert Stott, who is now living at Seaton Colliery. Mrs. Stott, the prisoner's mother, died the 9th of June, 1868, aged 54 years, and was buried at Old Seaham. She died very suddenly after the prisoner came. The prisoner, after absconding from the house of her husband, is found wandering about Sunderland, Seaham Harbor, Tynemont, and Newcastle, until July 7, 1870, when she obtained a situation as housekeeper to Frederick Cotton, a pitman residing at Walbottle, Northumberland. In October of the same year, he married her at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, in the name of Mary Ann Mowbray. When she was residing at Walbottle, a number of fat pigs died, and for some reason or other, she was suspected, and the place became so hot they were obliged to leave it, and they came to reside at West Auckland. At that time the family consisted of herself, Frederick Cotton, her husband; Frederick Cotton, step-son, 9 years; Robert Robson Cotton, son, 6 years; Robert Cotton, son, 4 years; Isabella Cotton, daughter, 2 years; and Margaret Robinson, 9 years old. Mr

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail......$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly.........6.00 | Weekly..........2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department still remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.
For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago;
JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa;
First District.......THOMAS HOYNE;
Second.......CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third.......ARNO VOSS;
Fourth.......ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth.......ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth.......ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh.......CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth.......STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth.......MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth.......GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh.......WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth.......DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth.......SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth.......JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth.......JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth.......DANIEL K. GREEN;
Seventeenth.......JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth.......BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth.......FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.
For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMELL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Southern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

COUNTY.
CONGRESSIONAL.
First District—LUCIUS B. OTIS.
Second District—CARTER H. HARRISON.
Third District—JOHN V. LE MOYNE.
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.
First District—DANIEL C. SKELLY.
Second District—THOMAS WILCE.
Third District—CHARLES KNOBLESDORFF.
LEGISLATIVE.
First District (Wards 1, 2, 10, and 11)—Senator: JAMES W. SHEAHAN. Representatives: HENRY SWEET, OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER.
Second District (Wards 3, 4, and 5, Hyde Park and Lake)—Senator: JAMES WADSWORTH. Representatives: FRANK T. SHERMAN, EGBERT JAMIESON.
Third District (Wards 6, 7, and 8)—Senator: MILES KEHOE. Representatives: CONSTANTINE KANN, THOMAS M. HALPIN.
Fourth District (Wards 9, 12, and 13)—Senator: WILLARD WOODARD. Representatives: W. H. CONDON, S. S. GARDNER.
Fifth District (Wards 14, 15, and 18)—Senator: DEVOTION C. EDDY. Representatives: HUGH McLAUGHLIN, AUSTIN J. GIBBONS.
Sixth District (Wards 16, 17, 19, and 20)—Senator: HENRY G. HAMILTON. Representatives: W. C. McCLURE, OTTO PELTZER.
Seventh District (County towns, except Lake and Hyde Park)—Senator:——. Representative: DANIEL BOOTH.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
State's Attorney—THOMAS J. TURNER.
Sheriff—CHARLES KERN.
Coroner—RODNEY N. DAY.
County Clerk—JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY.
Circuit Clerk—GEORGE F. BLANKIE.
Recorder—ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND.
County Commissioners—N. K. FAIRBANK, MARTIN THATCHER, J. W. HORTON, A. C. WALDRON, DANIEL C. SKELLY, ALEXANDER BENGLEY, M. W. ROBINSON.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Political, Washington, and New York News by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—Conviction and Sentence of Cullen, the Murderer of McWilliams—Obituary Notice of Dr. William Winer—History of the Northwestern University—James T. Field's Lecture on Tennyson—Mayor Medill Interviews Hesing—The Law Courts—Board of Health—Personal Items.
THIRD PAGE—Duel in Atlanta—A Female Poisoner—Address of the Georgia Democratic State Committee—Landed Property in Dispute in East St. Louis—Liberal Appointments—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Lager Beer War; Governor Koerner and the Railroads; Current News Paragraphs—Political—Liberal Nominations.
FIFTH PAGE—The Great Liberal Rally Last Evening: Speeches by Governor Hendricks and Hon. George H. Pendleton—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Financial and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding and Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Conclusion of the Market Street Liberal Meeting—Auction Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Revival of B. G. Howard's comedy "Saratoga."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Abbott-Kiralfy troupe. "Three Hunchbacks."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, near Madison. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau. The French version of "East Lynne."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Mrs. Oates' Burlesque Troupe, "Prima Donna of a Night."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Company.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines, between Madison and Washington streets. Variety Entertainment; burlesque, ballet, minstrelsy.

NIXON'S—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Maffit and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE—Corner of Harrison street. McEvoy's Hibernicon, and Irish Comedy Company.

FIRE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER!
FIRE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER!
FIRE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER!

The sale of the double Fire Anniversary Number still continues at THE TRIBUNE Counting Room, 15 Canal-st.

OVER SIXTY THOUSAND!
OVER SIXTY THOUSAND!
OVER SIXTY THOUSAND!

Copies have been called for. All orders can now be supplied. It will not be issued in pamphlet form.
TRIBUNE COMPANY.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, October 23, 1872.

General Longstreet has boxed the political compass, and got back into the Grant party. His note announcing his latest change is what the New York *Times* calls "the letter of an honest man."

Last night, the Court House at York, Pennsylvania, was entered, and the Treasurer's accounts for the past six years, the book of records of notes issued by the county, and the Auditor's report, exposing gigantic frauds, were stolen. The vouchers were taken last week.

The Chicago money market continues very stringent; only about half of the banks can fully accommodate their regular customers, and good commercial paper sells at 1½ to 2 per cent in the street. The rise in Eastward railroad freights, which went into effect yesterday, has had the effect to retard the marketing of hogs and cattle, and has checked the progress toward improvement noticed in the money market a few days ago.

The political campaign in Illinois will close one week from next Tuesday. There is good reason to hope for the election of the Liberal State ticket, and a Liberal majority in the Legislature. Our advices from the interior of the State show that fully four-fifths of the German vote will be cast for Greeley and Koerner, and that there are enough Liberal Republicans in the State to carry it, if the same proportion of Democrats will vote here as voted in Indiana and Ohio on the 8th of October.

The claims which the United States made at Geneva, on its own behalf, for the expenses of pursuit and the like, was dismissed, and the $15,000,000 which England pays our Government is held by it in trust for individual claimants. A similar fund was received from France, in 1803, for the French spoliation claimants, and lies in the Treasury vaults still unpaid. To avoid repetition of such injustice, a committee, it is said, will be appointed early in the session of Congress to distribute the award.

The meeting last evening, at which Governor Hendricks and Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton spoke, was very large, filling the entire Market street space between Field, Leiter & Co's store and the Union National Bank. It was larger, certainly, than any meeting the Grant party in this city have been able to muster during the campaign, and was more enthusiastic than their meetings have generally been. It proves beyond doubt that the friends of Greeley and Koerner have the votes to carry the city if they use due diligence to organize their forces, and bring out their full strength on the day of election.

Three hundred horses have died in Buffalo and Rochester, in twenty-four hours, from attacks of the Canadian horse-disease, which was at first said not to be fatal. All the stables in Western New York are affected; the street-cars, the livery-stables, and the express companies, of Rochester, are all at a stand-still. The disease exhibits no worse symptoms than those of a bad cold, and the great mortality is attributed to improper treatment. The disease has also broken out at Brooklyn and Boston. Importation of horses from Canada has been prohibited at Detroit.

The movement for more greenbacks, which was started in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh a few days ago, seems to have come to a sudden stop. The sober sense of the commercial classes of the country has put a quietus upon it, and the movement now bears the appearance of a mere gold speculation, born in Wall street, and sent out, like a foundling, "for adoption." How much favor it received at the hands of Secretary Boutwell it is not easy to say, but he will hardly venture upon the inflation policy in opposition to the decisive condemnation of the business men of the country, who, although suffering from an unusual monetary stringency, are convinced that a new issue of irredeemable paper would only aggravate present evils, and pave the way for greater ones.

Persons who desire to become citizens of the United States, under the naturalization laws, before election day, are notified that, in order to accommodate those who have no leisure during the day, evening sessions will be held in the Criminal Court, between the hours of 7 and half-past 9. It will be remembered that, a year or two ago, the Judges of the several Courts of Record in this city agreed that naturalization should no longer be conducted by the Clerks of the Courts, as had been the custom, but that it should be a judicial proceeding, attended to by the Judges in person, as contemplated by the naturalization laws of Congress.

The trial of Thomas Cullen, aged 19 years, for the murder of James P. McWilliams, a printer employed in the office of the Chicago *Times*, was concluded yesterday in the Criminal Court. After retirement of about one hour, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. Although the crime was one of peculiar atrocity, it was curiously lacking in those features which usually lead to certain conviction, inasmuch as it was impossible to produce a witness to swear positively that the accused fired the shot. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, but so convincing as to preclude a reasonable doubt of guilt. In his instructions to the jury, Judge Tree specifically charged that the plea of drunkenness is of no effect in extenuation of crime.

We give elsewhere in this issue some interesting facts of the growth and progress of the Northwestern University at Evanston, an institution thoroughly identified with our city, and located in one of our most thriving suburban neighborhoods, to which it has already secured the best features of an University town. An election is to take place to-day of a President of this successful seat of learning. Its past has been honored by the names and standing of its former heads. It is something to remain permanently notable in its history that it has received on this list so distinguished a scholar and educator as Dr. E. O. Haven, and the Board of Trustees have no common responsibility devolved upon them in naming his successor. The Northwestern University has been wisely managed, is abundantly endowed, and has a brilliant future before it.

There are a large number of public journals in this country whose editors give so much time to their neighbor's affairs that they cannot make good newspapers themselves. Just at this time they seem to be giving most of their attention to the New York *Tribune*, telling how the stockholders of that paper are preparing to shake off Mr. Greeley, in case he should not be elected President, and how Mr. Whitelaw Reid is a reed shaken in the wind, and how subscribers are falling off, and advertisers losing courage. To the apprehension of these little people, a newspaper with a quarter century's growth, worth a million dollars in the market, and which cannot be bought for that sum, is a thing to be blown down in a day because an election in Pennsylvania was carried the wrong way by bribery and ballot-stuffing. The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives these male Mrs. Grundys a "going over" in an article well worth reading, which we transfer to our columns.

It would appear that the very first day of the last murder trial afforded the counsel for the defence an opportunity for an exception that may lead to the granting of a *supersedeas* from the Supreme Court if it should become desirable,—that mysterious instrument which has excited the wrath of those lawyers who make mistakes in trying criminals. The exception, like the others which are susceptible of such convenient use in cases of conviction, can be traced to the State's Attorney. In this instance, it happens to be an error in the empanelling of the jury. In other cases, it is a flaw in the indictment, or some other irregularity of the prosecution on the part of the State. If the people of this community actually cherish the hope of quick punishment for crime, and dread the interference of the *supersedeas* as much as they pretend, would it not be wise to avail themselves of the means of prevention within their power, and choose a Prosecuting Attorney for the State who would frame his indictments and so conduct his prosecutions as to render it unnecessary for the Supreme Court to reopen cases of plain conviction on account of manifest errors?

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday, and the leading cereals were higher. Mess pork was in better demand, and prime at $15.00 for cash lots, and $12.75 seller March. Lard was nominally steady at 7⅝@8c for old, and 7⅝@7¾c for new. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 6@6¼c for shoulders, and 10@10¼c for short ribs. Highwines were in fair demand, and advanced ½c, closing at 88½c per gallon. Lake freights were active at 1@1½c decline, closing 2c lower, at 15c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was ¼@⅜c higher, and more active, especially for shipment, closing at $1.10 cash, and $1.08⅝ seller November. Corn was more active, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 30⅝c seller the month, and 31¼c seller November. Oats were dull and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 21c seller the month, and 21⅝@21¾c seller November. Rye was firm at 50½c. Barley was active and ½c higher, closing quiet at 62c cash, 61c seller the month, and 47c for No. 3. The hog market was active and firmer. Sales were effected at $4.25@4.65—chiefly at $4.45@4.60. There was a good demand for Texan cattle, but native stock was extremely dull. Prices were without material change. Sheep ruled quiet at former rates. The grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last is reported as 853,690 bu wheat, 2,523,556 bu corn, 723,859 bu oats; 176,312 bu rye; and 471,337 bu barley. Total, 4,948,771 bu, with a decrease during the past week in everything except rye.

THE LAGER-BEER WAR.

The experiment of enforcing the Sunday laws with reference to the sale of lager-beer has now reached a crisis, in the presence of which it is well to stop and consider whether this sweeping and wholesale innovation is not calculated to work more of mischief than good, and eventually to defeat the very end sought to be accomplished. It must be remembered, first of all, that the endeavor to enforce the law, and the public opinion which has demanded its enforcement, have not grown out of opposition to drinking beer, or any special determination that, while men may drink on week-days, they shall not drink on Sundays. The first movement of popular opinion towards the enforcement of the law commenced with the murder of Policeman O'Meara by Rafferty in a low drinking-den. Other murders and murderous assaults followed this in rapid succession, each having its origin in similar localities, and at last the public became alarmed for its own safety, and both the secular and religious classes of the community met to counsel together in what manner this fearful increase of crime could be stayed, and protection guaranteed to people in the public streets, not only from murderously-inclined wretches, but from all sorts of criminals. At these meetings, and in the interviews of these Committees with the public authorities, it was universally conceded that these murders and murderous assaults were immediately caused by the use of intoxicating liquors, and that the great majority of these crimes were perpetrated on Saturday nights and Sundays. Before leaving this brief record of the origin of the movement, that its character and responsibility may be exactly ascertained, it should be stated that the first proposition to close the saloons on Sundays came from the Committee appointed by the meeting known as the Greenebaum meeting. Mr. Greenebaum's Committee ascertained from the Corporation Counsel that there was a Sunday law on the statute-books and in the city ordinances, and then urged its enforcement, and the Committee appointed at the subsequent meeting of prominent clergymen and laymen emphasized the demand and morally co-operated with Mr. Greenebaum's Committee. Concerning the origin and the object of the movement, there can be no question. Mr. Greenebaum for the public at large, Rev. Dr. Kittredge and Rev. C. H. Fowler for the religious classes, are the sponsors of it; its object is to suppress the alarming increase of crime.

While there is no question about either the origin or the object of the movement, there is at the same time no question that it is the duty of the authorities to enforce any existing law when their attention is called to it and the public make the demand. But there are two ways of enforcing law. It may be enforced wisely or foolishly, and especially so in this instance. The Sunday law will be enforced wisely if it is carried out with reference to the plain and only object of this movement, namely, the suppression of crime. It should operate only upon the places where crime originates, and there is no difficulty in locating these places. The line between the places which breed crime and those which do not is drawn so distinctly that there is no danger of making a mistake. It is the low whiskey-dens and groggeries, and that triple combination of the restaurant, whiskey-shop, and brothel, which produce these crimes. As far as the law is applied to these and all other places where intoxicating liquors are sold on Sunday, it is a wise enforcement. There is, however, a foolish way of enforcing the law, and one which, it is evident, must defeat the very result which it is intended to secure. When the beer-saloon is included within the provisions of the law, and the attempt is made to close them, the friends of the movement overshoot the mark, and array a powerful public sentiment against them, which not only is sure to operate against them, but may eventually produce greater crimes, and a more alarming danger to the public safety, than those which have threatened it for some time past. Intoxicating liquors are not sold (or only rarely) at the beer-saloons. The records of the past twenty years show that crime neither originates nor results from the sale of beer. The closing of the beer-saloon, therefore, contributes nothing toward the stoppage of crime, while it directly infringes upon a palpable personal right. It is just as foolish to tell a German that he shall not drink beer as to tell an American that he shall not drink coffee, or a Frenchman that he shall not drink claret. Beer is the national beverage of the German. He has drank it daily from youth up. It is the bread and meat of the peasant, and as indispensable to him as water to the American laborer. No question of right or wrong is involved in its use. High and low, rich and poor, children and adults, the Emperor and the peasant, the minister and his flock, priest and bishop, saint and sinner, all use it alike as a habit and necessity of life, week-day and Sunday, and, to say to the German that his daily beverage is intoxicating in character, and is flooding the community with crimes, is just as absurd and unjust as it would be to say to the American that his use of tea and coffee is deleterious to the public morals, and must, therefore, be stopped.

The enforcement of the law in such a manner as to stop the German from drinking beer is not only foolish as invading his personal rights, and as contributing nothing to bring about the desired reform, but it is foolish, also, because it threatens the public with new dangers and serious disturbances of the peace. It will tend to provoke riots, and perhaps bloodshed. It will crowd our streets on Sundays with processions, music, and banners, and noisy demonstrations. If beer, when paid for, makes a disturbance, as some of the advocates of this movement imagine, what will it cause when it is distributed freely in the streets? Apart from these considerations, is it wise to deliberately array the German population against the American on a question of conscience, for the sake of the enforcement of an obsolete law, in a manner so palpably unwise and unprofitable? There are laws of the State of Illinois prohibiting the taking of interest beyond 10 per cent, betting on elections, cursing and swearing, selling playing-cards, owning billiard tables, and the treating of electors, none of which are enforced by the Mayor or police of the city. The same discretion which allows these laws to remain upon the books as dead letters can certainly and should be used in regard to the manner of enforcing the Sunday law. A wise discrimination will lead to fortunate results; a foolish and bigoted application to unfortunate results and eventual failure, which will leave the public worse off than it was originally. These are views which we have expressed frequently in years past, and we see no reason to change them now. Nor have we any desire to make political capital out of public turmoil and civil strife.

At the same time, we have a word of caution to the Germans. In their championship of their rights, the duties of the good and law-abiding citizen should not be overlooked. Whatever they may do, whatever protest they may make against the invasion of their rights, let it be made within the boundaries of law and order. They have it within their power to preserve their rights, and at the same time the esteem in which they are held as citizens, by observing the laws and acting without a disturbance of the public peace; and, at the same time, they have it within their power to irretrievably damage their cause and their standing in the community, by following the advice of hot-headed demagogues and trampling upon all laws to secure their rights in this one respect.

GOVERNOR KOERNER AND THE RAILROADS.

The Grant papers and small orators have been persistently accusing Governor Koerner with having failed, as Railroad Commissioner, to prosecute railroads for violations of the Railroad law of this State. When Governor Koerner was appointed Commissioner, the corporations of the State through a large array of counsel, endeavored to persuade him and his associate Commissioners that the Warehouse and Railroad acts were unconstitutional, and that the Commission should not attempt to enforce them. But Governor Koerner refused to be governed by this advice, as it was not for him to assume that the law under which he held his office was invalid. At first the railroads, acting under the advice of counsel, refused to make reports to the Commissioners, or to furnish the information required of them by law. It is due to the firmness and vigor of Governor Koerner and his associates that they were eventually compelled to do so.

In the matter of prosecutions for damage or injury to private persons, arising from overcharges and extortions, the Commissioners have invited every person aggrieved by any offence of that kind to furnish the facts with the proof to the Commission. The law authorizes them to prosecute only in cases where the party suffering from an infraction of the law makes complaint to them in writing. In every such case suits have been instituted, and have been prosecuted as promptly as the dockets of the court would permit. The cases pending now in the courts involve the constitutionality of the law and the power of the State in the premises, and we suppose one reason why so few complaints have been made has been owing to the fact that a decision in the one case will render suit in all others unnecessary.

While Governor Koerner has been thus opposed upon a charge of neglect of duty, here is what the *Railway Review*, an organ of the railroads, had to say concerning his action as Commissioner:

> Mr. Gustavus Koerner, a member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois, and a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, addressed the citizens of Chicago a few evenings since. He had a great deal to say about the personal claims of the rival Presidential candidates, and about national politics; though what all this has to do with the merits of a gubernatorial canvass is not apparent to the ordinary comprehension. There are, however, questions of considerable importance to the State, upon which the opinions of one aspiring to be its Chief Executive are by no means a matter of indifference to those who are expected to furnish ballots on election day. It is a matter of great concern to very many citizens to know whether, in the event of his election to the Governorship, a candidate proposes to adopt policies of interference and repression as respects the interests and agencies of transportation, trade, and manufacture. Should any Governor administer the present code relating to railway service in the spirit in which Mr. Koerner has interpreted it, and with the intent which he has taken pains to proclaim as Railroad Commissioner, many of the leading interests of the people would suffer injury very serious if not irreparable. It is sufficiently obvious that a code under which the total suppression and destruction of the railways of the State are contemplated and provided for, may come far short of this fatal end, and still work immense injury. At the same time, so direct is the purpose of the law, and so few and simple its provisions, looking to the corporate destruction of the railways,—and on grounds and from pretexts which would scarcely justify an ordinary injunction in litigation between man and man,—that it is of moment to know how far Mr. Koerner, as Governor, proposes to employ a means which he can scarcely use at all without abusing. He will, if possible, drive the railways to the wall; and do his best, or worst, to arrest the flood of commerce and the progress of manufacturing industry that have fairly begun to build up the Commonwealth on large and deep foundations.
>
> We think that Mr. Koerner will find, before the election is over, that these interests, and those representing them, have rights which he is bound to respect—at the ballot-box, if nowhere else. He will not find many men engaged in pursuits of transportation, commerce, and manufacture, who will so stultify themselves as to vote for his elevation to the bad eminence to which he aspires.

Governor Koerner, as Railroad Commissioner, has discharged his duty fairly and executed the law fearlessly, and the question asked by the *Railway Review*, whether he will, as Governor, continue to enforce and execute the law, may be considered as answered by his conduct as Commissioner. He holds that it is not his business to declare the laws a nullity, but to enforce them to their full extent, fairly, honestly, and rigorously. The railroads, and the people of this State, will find him faithful to every duty pertaining to his office and imposed on him by the law. If they want anything different from this, they should vote against him.

A San Francisco despatch, in our last issue, states that the latest advices from Idaho represent that a general outbreak of the Indians is imminent, and a New York despatch, in the same column, says that it is generally believed that another change in the Indian policy of the Government is impending. Considering the character of the first announcement, the second is peculiarly grateful. Any change which will despatch some more of these noble red-skins to their happy hunting grounds, either by wholesale or retail, will be heartily welcomed. At the same time, the regularity with which it is announced every time the Indians break out afresh that the policy of the Administration is to be changed, is both refreshing and remarkable.

POLITICAL.

The corrected official majorities in Ohio are 9,929 on Supreme Judge, and 13,721 on Secretary of State.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says: "We continue to receive very encouraging news from the northern and the southern portions of Illinois, with regard to the prospects of Greeley and Koerner."

—Speaking of Forney's abject submission to the domination of Cameron, the Springfield *Republican* says "It would be almost a waste of honest emotion to despise him."

—Look on this picture:

1871. Sheriff O'Brien's share of the stealings is put down at $300,000.—*New York Times.*

And on this:

1872. With James O'Brien as Mayor, New York may be sure of honest government.—*New York Times.*

—H. Bucher Swoope is the United States District Attorney at Pittsburgh, who interested himself so much in getting Yerkes out of the Penitentiary. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* (Grant) says:

The Hon. H. Bucher Swoope goes to Philadelphia to attend the trial of Hugh Mara, of whom he is counsel, charged with the shooting of Alderman McMullen, of that city. The case will likely come up to-morrow or next day, and promises to be exceedingly interesting.

—The St. Louis *Republican* figures that the House of Representatives in the next Congress will stand 158 Liberals to 134 Republicans.

—The official footings of the vote in Indiana are still delayed by the absence of returns from two counties, but the majority for Hendricks is known to be 1,148. The Bourbon vote for A. P. Edgerton, for Governor, was 182, and for Green Durbin, for Lieutenant Governor, 220.

—The vote of Charleston, S. C., on the 16th, was 7,452, against 10,516 in August a year ago. The white vote polled was 3,062, a decrease of 1,947; and the black vote 4,390, a decrease of 1,117. The ballots had not been counted in detail on the 18th, but it was almost certain that C. C. Bowen, ex-M. C., had beaten Mackey for Sheriff, this being the feature of the election on which the struggle was made. The white voters took no other interest than to aid in the general melee.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

A circular, signed by Fred. Douglass, exhorting colored voters to mass themselves on the side of Grant, is being very extensively circulated under the franks of Radical Congressmen. The very worst thing for their own interest the negroes in the South can do is to array themselves in a body against the white people, and those who counsel them to do so care more for Radicalism than for their welfare. Grant has doubtless promised Fred. Douglass some lucrative office for the use of his name in this business.

—Governor Jacob, of West Virginia, is entirely non-committal on the subject of the Congressional election, which some say was held Aug. 22, and others say will be held Oct. 24. There is a full field of Congressional aspirants, however, and the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says of the Second District, as a sample:

The Democrats nominated Frank Martin, and Alex. R. Boteler announced himself as an independent Democratic candidate against him. Had the candidacy rested here, Boteler would have beaten Martin easily; but, as if to prevent this, Ward H. Lamon, John A. Thompson, and Colonel George B. Latham announced themselves. And then, to make Mr. Martin's election still more certain, three straight Republicans, C. F. Laise, the Hon. D. D. T. Farnsworth, and Judge J. T. Hoke, added themselves to the list of candidates.

—The Republicans of the Albany (N. Y.) District have nominated Charles H. Adams for Congress; and the Liberals of the Seventeenth New York District have nominated W. W. Hartwell, of Plattsburg.

—There will be a Liberal majority in the Ohio Senate, next winter, by the change of two Republican members from Grant to Greeley. The House, however, retains a Grant majority of four or five.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

R. B. Patterson, New York; W. J. Crowley, Randolph, Mass.; and Q. Schmidt, Quincy, Ill., were at the Liberal Headquarters, yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Polkey, Cashier of the Board of Public Works, and family, returned, yesterday, to Chicago, after a three months' trip in Europe.

Liberal meetings will be held this evening as follows: Sixth Ward Executive Committee, No. 207 Archer avenue. Sixteenth Ward—Miller's Hall, No. 889 North Clark street. Speakers—J. V. LeMoyne, H. E. Hamilton, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., W. C. McClure.

The police have received orders to shut off the noise of the rival 'bus-starters on Wabash avenue at the corner of Twenty-second street, and put an additional check on the evening howls of 'bus-drivers pursuing their amiable rivalry down the avenue after dark. It was time.

The Relief Employment Bureau having filled all back orders, solicits patronage from employers. From the great variety of workmen daily applying at the office, all orders can now be filled with despatch and satisfaction.

At an auction sale of property in the Lake street and Central Park Subdivision, between Lake and Fulton streets, just west of Central Park, on Monday last, by Elison & Foster, the entire tract of thirty-nine lots were bid off for the total amount of $41,441.60.

The Board of Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, adopted the sample of uniform cloth exhibited by J. V. Farwell & Co., and appointed the following special policemen, at the request of Messrs. Price & Cook: Ansel B. Cook, Lawrentine H. Howell, and William E. Howell.

A Liberal out-door mass meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward will be held this evening on the Scammon School lot, on Madison street. Hon. Thos. J. Turner and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. Good music will be in attendance.

The corner-stone of the safe monument to be erected in Central Park will be laid to-day with Masonic ceremonies. The Masonic procession will form at the Temple, on the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and will march thence to Kinzie street depot, where special trains will be in readiness to convey them to the park.

A telegram from Aurora notifying the police authorities that a man named Wallace Edson had decamped from that place with a valuable horse and buggy belonging to another man, led to the alleged thief's arrest in this city on Monday evening, and to the recovery of the property. Detective Charles Perry did the job. Edson was taken back to Aurora by Sheriff Fish, yesterday morning.

Paul Peters, a swindling gambler and general dead-beat, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Nellie Castello, who charges him with having robbed her of large sums of money at different times, his last haul amounting to $60 in gold. She succeeded in getting the money back by promising not to prosecute Paul, but she changed her mind without loss of time, and ordered the policeman to remove the worthless fellow from her premises.

Chicagoans were registered in Europe on the 5th inst., as follows: Paris, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brooks, J. A. Cutler and family, Richard Foreman, John Happy, Miss A. E. Hobart, Edward Isham and family, Henry F. Jennison, Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Larned, E. T. and Mrs. Loring, S. McChesney, M. Ryerson and family. London, A. McDowell. Geneva, A. A. Erving, Mrs. M. P. Erving, A. H. Erving, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schuttler. Dresden, E. G. Sniger.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Mariner's Temple, corner of Michigan and Market streets, takes place to-morrow afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock. Rev. Drs. R. W. Patterson, C. H. Fowler, H. D. Goodwin, W. W. Everts, and other city clergymen will take part in the exercises. The public generally are invited to be present and witness the laying of the corner-stone of this noble structure, to be devoted to the moral, social, and religious interests of seamen and their families.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of William Finn, who committed suicide at the County Hospital, of which he had been an inmate for some time. Deceased was being treated for consumption, but, as his recovery was deemed impossible, he decided to end his life rather than live in misery for a few months at the farthest. During the temporary absence of his nurse, he stabbed himself in the throat with a pocket-knife, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. An inquest was also held on the remains of a woman named Maria King, at No. 345 Fourth avenue. Death was caused by excessive drinking.

Alexander Sackrider, a salesman in the auction store of Bartlett & Co., on East Madison street, was arrested by Detective Simmons, yesterday afternoon, on a warrant sworn out by a man named Ignatz Liefenthaler. The complainant alleges that he was induced to purchase a watch from the accused, for the sum of $22, on the supposition that it was gold, and that he afterwards discovered that the timepiece was nothing but a plated fraud. Sackrider, it appears, returned the money, after the purchaser became aware of the fact that he had been swindled; but this act of generosity did not save him from arrest.

Mr. McVicker has perfected elaborate preparations for the amusement season at his theatre during the coming winter. Maggie Mitchell begins next week in "Jane Eyre," the best of her plays, and one of the best of her assumptions; to be followed by that most excellent comedy actress, Jane Coombs, in "London Assurance" and "School for Scandal;" next Charlotte Cushman as *Queen Catherine* in "King Henry VIII.;" then Dion Boucicault and wife; after them, Sothern, the great *Dundreary*, with whom arrangements have also been made for the production of the mythological comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea;" and Edwin Booth foots the list with his varied repertoire, including Shakspeare's tragedy of "Julius Caesar," the accessories of which will be brought from Booth's Theatre in New York, with a dramatic combination sufficient to enable Mr. Booth to appear successively as *Cassius Brutus* and *Marc Antony*.

Authentic—Temporary Suspension of Work on the St. Paul and Pacific Branches.

We have refrained from alluding to the fact that orders have been issued for the temporary suspension of work on the branch line of the St. Paul & Pacific, for the reason that for the last day or two the President of that company, Mr. Becker, was in hourly expectation of receiving advices from Europe which would make such an announcement premature. It was confidently expected yesterday that the order for the temporary discontinuance of the work on these roads would be revoked; but as we have not been advised, before going to press, that this has been done, we can see no further reason for postponing the announcement that work on these roads has been discontinued, probably for the season. This fact has given rise to all sorts of absurd rumors on the streets, in which some one or two hundred different and equally groundless reasons are given for this proceeding. The simple fact, as we are informed, is that the suspension of work is occasioned only by a temporary misunderstanding between the European financial agents of the St. Paul and Pacific Company as to the terms of the agreement on which the bonds were negotiated. In consequence of this misunderstanding the transmission of the money realized on the sale of the bonds, and required for the completion of the work, has been postponed until a satisfactory adjustment shall have been arrived at. As the beginning of the month found the difficulty unadjusted, and the required funds still locked up in the squabble between the European parties, while only some four weeks of the season remained, Mr. Becker found it necessary to order a suspension of the work till this knot shall be untied.

The street gossips, with that marvellous facility of confounding things which have no connection, for which street gossips are famous, have been quite busy for two or three days in circulating the story that the Northern Pacific Company had suspended work for want of funds. This effort of invention or blunder of misinformation is wholly groundless. *The Northern Pacific Company have never dreamed of suspending work on the road.* The Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Pacific Companies are totally distinct but affiliated corporations, drawing their funds from totally different sources, each on a totally different basis. The present difficulty in nowise concerns the Northern Pacific, except as it may delay their connections with the St. Paul & Pacific. And as the work of construction would have terminated at any rate for this season early in November, all the St. Paul & Pacific loses by the proceeding is about a month's time. If anybody supposes that the great association of wealthy capitalists who have already $20,000,000 invested in the St. Paul & Pacific are going to stop the work now when a few hundred thousand dollars is all that is necessary to complete it and secure the grant on which these bonds are based, he must be a very foolish individual, to say the least.—*St. Paul Press.*

No. 376 State.

Previous to the removal of Edwards, Bluett & Co. (Nov. 1), from the above number to their new store, they offer to the public their large and new stock of men's and boys' clothing at prices that cannot fail to meet with favor from all who seek to be clothed; No. 376 State is the number, near Hubbard court.

Opening Postponed.

J. T. S. Bush has postponed, until Thursday, Oct. 24, the opening of his new and elegant dining and wine parlors, at the corner of State and Lake streets.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Money, after loaning high at 7 per cent, gold, and 1-32 per diem, closed, after bank hours, at 4@5.

Sterling dull at 108⅝ for long and 110¼ sight.

Gold continues strong under the activity in money, and the feeling is that the more greenbacks the Government issues the higher gold will go, and the higher be the rate of interest, as stocks have advanced $80,000,000 in Wall street since the Secretary claimed the right to issue $44,000,000. The price was strong all day between 113 and 113¼; loans, 1-32 to ⅜ per cent per day.

Clearings, $96,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $492,000.

Governments were firm and ⅛ higher in sympathy with gold.

State bonds dull.

The stock market has been feverish all day, as the cliques in Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph seem to have bought more stocks than they can carry, and there is a pervading fear that there must be disaster in these two stocks, which may cause a panic in the whole market. The activity and buoyancy of days past has given way to depression and lower prices, the decline of the day being ⅛ to 3 per cent. Pacific Mail fell from 103⅝ to 100¾; Western Union from 81⅝ to 79¼. Northwestern common fell from 76 to 74½; Lake Shore from 92⅛ to 91⅝; New York Central from 95⅞ to 95½; Ohios from 46⅞ to 46, and others proportionately. The weakness of the market was most prominent late in the day, when the lowest figures were made.

It is believed the Bank of England will advance the minimum rate of interest to 7 per cent on Thursday. It is reported that gold is being locked up by one of the Canadian banks.

Sterling, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENTS.			
Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	114⅝
Coupons, '62	115¼	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	113⅝	New 5s	110⅝
Coupons, '65	115	10-40s	108⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¼	Currency 6s	113⅜
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri	93	Virginias, old	44
Tennessee, old	74	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessee, new	74	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	49		
STOCKS.			
Canton	105	St. Paul pfd	77
W. U. Tel	79¾	Wabash	71
Quicksilver	47½	Wabash pfd	83
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	95½
Wells Fargo	85½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	71	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	78	Chicago & Alton	130¾
Pacific Mail	100¾	C. & A. pfd	134
New York Central	95½	O. & M.	46
Erie	50½	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	74½	C., B. & Q.	127
Harlem	112½	Lake Shore	91⅝
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	35
Michigan Central	113	Illinois Central	125
Pittsburgh	89	Un. Pacific stock	37¾
Northwestern	74½	U. P. bonds	89
N. W. pfd	88¾	Cen. Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	110½	Del., Lack & W	96
N. J. Cen	100¾	B., H. & Erie	8½
St. Paul	56¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 31s. Winter wheat, 11s 10d; spring wheat, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white wheat, 13@14s. Corn, 29s. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s 6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 17,500 quarters; 2,500 quarters American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and lower. Flour, 30s 3d. Spring wheat, 11s 4d@12s 3d; white, 12s 11d@13s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—5 p. m.—Market unchanged. Receipt of corn for the last three days, 12,500 quarters; 7,500 American.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Consols for money, 91⅞; for account, 92⅛. Bonds of '65, 91; do '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 97⅛; new 5s, 90¾. Erie, [illegible]. Tallow, [illegible]. Turpentine, 41s.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Rentes, 53f 52c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9⅞@9¾d; Orleans, 10⅛@[illegible]. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and for export, [illegible] bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but lower. California white wheat averaged [illegible]; club, 12s 5d; red, 11s 4d@12s 5d [illegible] 10d. Flour, 30s 6d. Corn, 29s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—BEEVES—The [illegible] day, including 16 cars reported to arrive, [illegible] making the total supply for the week [illegible] 65 cars, against 320 last week. There [illegible] cattle in the yards to operate on, and [illegible] attendance. Sales: 16 Ohio steers, av 1,[illegible] $5.25; 54 Ohio steers, av 1,340 lbs, at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—Have been advanced on all kinds of live stock to 65c per cwt. from Buffalo to Albany, and [illegible] to New York. Market not fairly opened.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,[illegible], making the total supply for the week 5,400, against [illegible] last week. Market not yet opened.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 10,550, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,000, against [illegible] last week. Market slow, but prices strong at [illegible]. Extra fine lots command a shade higher figures. About 600 sold yesterday at about quotations. Sales to-day, 387 Michigan hogs of 200@235 lbs at $4.[illegible]; Ohio hogs, averaging 220 lbs, at $4.75.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 22.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 2,082. There was a very fair inquiry for medium grades and prime stock, which sell without any difficulty. Sales of choice at $11.00@12.00; extra, $[illegible]@10.50; first quality, $7.00@9.00; second do, $[illegible]@6.75; third do, $4.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,[illegible]. Last week's prices were not sustained. Receipts 2,000 larger than last week. Sales of wool sheep at [illegible] per lb; sheared sheep, 5@7c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—There is a fair distribution of general goods to-day, with considerable activity in brown cottons, Canton flannels, prints, tickings, and seasonable fabrics. Wool flannels and blankets also were doing well in jobbers' hands. The market for cotton fabrics is strong and regular, with no change in prices. The *Daily Bulletin* says that foreign goods are fairly active and steady, with an improved tendency in desirable dress fabrics, black silks, and mohair lustres.

East Liberty Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—BEEVES—The East Liberty cattle market is bad; arrivals heavy. The best sold at 6c to 6½c; stockers, 3c to 3½c. Prospects dull.

SHEEP—The market is bad; arrivals heavy. Best, 5¼c to 5½c; medium, 4½c to 5c; common, 3½c to 4½c. Prospects dull.

HOGS—The market is very dull; arrivals heavy. Philadelphia, $4.70 to $4.80; Yorkers, $4.30 to $4.[illegible]. Prospects dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Quiet and easier; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower; receipts, 23,000 brls superfine Western and State, $[illegible]; common to good extra, $6.90@7.20; good to choice, $7.15@8.00; white wheat extra, $8.00@9.00; St. Louis, $7.35@11.00. Rye flour scarce, and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand, but lower; receipts, 134,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring and Milwaukee do, $1.45@1.46; No. 2 Chicago, $[illegible]; winter red Western, $1.66; No. 2 Milwaukee, for last half of November, $1.55. Rye dull and nominal. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in brisk demand, and a shade higher; receipts, 26,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63@63½c; sail do, 63@64½c; yellow, [illegible] 65½c; mixed, for November and for last half November, 66c. Oats heavy, and in limited demand; receipts, 27,000 bu; new white, 48@51c; new mixed Western, 44@46c; old, 47@48½c; black Western, at 45c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 29@30c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14@[illegible]. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; [illegible]. Molasses dull. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 13½c; refined, [illegible] 26½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; [illegible]; prime mess, $14.00; mess for October, $15.55@[illegible]. Beef and meats unchanged. Middles active and firm; [illegible] and short clear December to February, 8c; [illegible] spot, 9c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, [illegible]; kettle, 9c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Active; 92½@93c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower at $7.25@7.50. Wheat firm; red, $1.[illegible] 1.57. Corn dull at 40@41c. Rye, oats, and barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—In fair demand, but lower at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal, at $14.50. Bulk meats dull and nominal for shoulders at 5¾@6c; sides nominal; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾c, none offered. Bacon—Steady for shoulders, with sales at [illegible]; sides dull and a shade lower; clear rib, sales, [illegible]; held at 11c; jobbing sales clear, 11¾c.

HOGS—Quiet and weak at $4.20@4.35.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 88c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—COTTON—In good demand. Low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and meal quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Scarce and firm. Bacon shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 12½c; sugar cured hams, [illegible].

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—COTTON—In good demand at full prices; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19[illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $7.50@9.00. Corn meal active at [illegible]. Corn active and higher; white, 60c; new [illegible]. Oats dull and lower at 37@39c. Hay easier; $[illegible]. Bran quiet and weak at $20.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon shoulders nominal; clear sides, 12½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally dull; no buyers. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago offered at $1.35. Corn—No. 2 offered at 50c. Oats, rye, and barley inactive.

FREIGHTS—Firm.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; very little doing. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, $1.00; No. 3 fall, $1.26. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 37@38c. Oats quiet at 25@25½c. Barley in good demand; for best grades No. 2, 65c; sample lots, 75c@$1.00. Rye dull; No. 2, 55c.

WHISKEY—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $15.00@15.2[illegible]. Bacon—Only jobbing and order trade; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 11¾@12c. Lard dull; winter kettled, 7¾@8c.

HOGS—Lower at $3.60@4.25.

CATTLE—Steady at 3@6c for fair to extra.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full prices; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.70; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.61; amber Michigan, $1.41½; No. 1 red, $1.[illegible]; No. 2 do, $1.40½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.[illegible]. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 40c; new do, [illegible]; low mixed, 39½c; white, 45½c; no grade, [illegible]. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 29c; rejected, 26½c; Michigan, 32½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8@8½c; Oswego, 15½@16½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 5,000.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn lower; offered at 45@46c without buyers. Oats steady; No. 1, 33c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $6.50@7.00; A No. 1, $7.75@8.00.

PROVISIONS—In good demand and very firm; stock light. Bacon shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 11½@11¾c; clear sides, 11¾@12c, packed. Lard, [illegible].

WHISKEY—Quiet.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.71; No. 1 white, $1.61⅛. Corn dull and lower at 42c. Oats steady at 31@32c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.18; No. 2, $1.11⅛. Corn quiet; No. 2, 31½c. Oats dull and lower at 23½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 52½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 17c; Oswego, 26c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 180,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.55@1.56; extra white Michigan, $1.[illegible]. Corn quiet at 34c. Barley dull; Bay of Quinte, $1.[illegible]@1.10.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extra, $[illegible]. Wheat quiet and weak; red Western, $1.[illegible]@1.70; No. 2 spring, $1.55. Rye steady at 80c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow, 64@64½c. Oats firm at 46@47c.

WHISKEY—93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged. Corn lower; mixed Western, in elevator, 63c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 40@43c; white, 43@45c. Rye quiet and firm.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $16.00. Bulk meats, bacon hams, and lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; choice in demand.

WHISKEY—93½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XXX, $7.37½@8.50; family, $9.10. Corn advanced; white mixed, 68c; white, 70c. Bran lower, $[illegible]. Others unchanged.

STERLING—[illegible]@22¼; sight, ⅛ discount. Gold, 113⅝.

COTTON—In good demand but lower. Sales, [illegible] bales good ordinary, 18¼@18½c; low middling, 19¾c; middling Orleans, 19¾c. Receipts, [illegible] bales.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—PASSED UP—Props [illegible] Lawrence, Mohawk, City of Boston; barks [illegible] Hoyt, Tanner; schrs M. B. Goffe, Exchange, [illegible] Fort, M. Ryan, P. B. Locke, Louisa McDonald, [illegible] Keller, O. C. Alvey.

PASSED DOWN—Props Java, Canisteo, Montgomery, Empire State, Oneida; schrs Cuba, L. W. Perry.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—PASSED UP—Props [illegible] Young, Mary Ward; barks Tanner, Montmorency; schrs Oneida, Light Guard.

PASSED DOWN—Props Raleigh, India.

WIND—West.

—The drought in some sections of Central Illinois is so severe that some of the stock-raisers and graziers have commenced selling off their herds of cattle, having been compelled to adopt this course from the scarcity of water.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Reform and Reconciliation in Chicago.

Grand Liberal Demonstration Last Night.

Eight Thousand Voters Assembled in Council.

Two Great Democratic Leaders Talk to the People.

Speeches by Governor Hendricks and the Hon. George H. Pendleton.

Exposure of the Corruptions of the Administration.

How the Country is Governed by Grant, Cameron, Butler & Co.

The Duty of the Democratic Party.

A Liberal mass meeting was held last evening on Market street square, between Madison and Washington streets. The open air is not the best place to hold a demonstration at this season of the year, when the evenings are chilly and the premonitions of winter make attractive the comfort and warmth of the fireside. It could not be helped, however. There was no hall of sufficient size to accommodate the assemblage, which, in spite of the inevitable discomfort of standing for three hours in the damp atmosphere, was one of the largest and most respectable in character that has been held in this city, by any party, in this or preceding campaigns.

LONG BEFORE 8 O'CLOCK,

the hour set for the meeting to begin, citizens gathered from all quarters of the city, and early-comers took their choice of seats on the sidewalks or railings, or of standing-room on the street. There were none of the usual accessories of a political meeting, no torch-lights, no processions, no organized bodies of any kind, nothing but a spontaneous outpouring of citizens who needed no factitious aids to awaken their enthusiasm or strengthen their faith in the sentiments which they held and cherished. Two stands had been erected, the main one in front of the side of Field & Leiter's store, near Madison street, and the auxiliary one on the opposite side of the square, not far from the corner of Washington street. Numerous gasoline jets illuminated the scene.

TWO GREAT MEN

were to speak, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Governor-elect of Indiana—"the great Hoosier," as he is styled in his own State,—and the Hon. George H. Pendleton, the renowned statesman of Ohio. The crowd did not know what to do; they were anxious to listen to both the distinguished gentlemen, which would be a physical impossibility, if they spoke at the same time from different stands. The difficulty was settled by a happy decision of the managers to have them follow each other from the main stand. This was soon understood, and the crowd congregated around the platform, standing as close as flowers in a bouquet. From the stand could be seen thousands of earnest upturned faces, watching those fortunate enough to have found room on the broad platform, expecting every moment to see the speakers come to the front.

AMONG THOSE ON THE STAND

were David A. Gage, Thomas Hoyne, W. F. Coolbaugh, General O. H. Mann, Cyrus H. McCormick, B. G. Caulfield, H. G. Miller, R. E. Goodell, B. Callaghan, Thomas J. Turner, Marvin Thatcher, Alderman Knickerbocker, Nelson Monroe, Judge Grahan, Judge Rogers, General Stiles, J. H. Jordan, General F. T. Sherman, Justice Boyden, John Comiskey, F. L. Chase, Colonel Phillips, etc. There were eight thousand who could not get on the stand, that being a moderate estimate of the number who stood and listened throughout with admirable attention. It was a quick and intelligent audience, swift to see a point, and ready to reward it with cheers and applause.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS

was the first to arrive. He was accompanied by Mr. Coolbaugh. An impromptu reception was held on the platform, and everybody crowded around to see him and shake his hand. Mr. Pendleton came soon after, and another hand-shaking programme was gone through with. The appearance of the two speakers was the signal for loud cheers, given for them personally, for Greeley and Brown, and the Liberal cause.

REMARKS OF MR. M'CORMICK.

The meeting was called to order by C. H. McCormick, Esq., of the National Democratic Committee, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, as well as of the Liberal Executive Committee, the duty devolves on me of calling this vast assemblage to order, that the distinguished orators present from adjoining States, who have come to address you on the great political issues involved in the pending Presidential contest, may be heard. Fellow-citizens, in the presence of the distinguished statesmen who have honored us with their presence, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, the victorious leader of the Liberal hosts in our sister State of Indiana, and the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, the not less distinguished champion of the Western Democracy, to occupy your time, I would yet beg your indulgence while I address to you a few words by way of

REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK,

upon the general political situation, having just returned from a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, to which I had been called by its Chairman, the Hon. Augustus Schell. It gives me much pleasure, my fellow-citizens, to say that, on hearing the reports of members of the Committee from the different States represented at that conference, the most encouraging conclusions were arrived at as to our prospects for the election of our standard-bearers, Greeley and Brown, on the 5th day of November ensuing.

Although some bets were being offered by Grant men on the election in New York, for effect, the strongest assurances were given, from apparently most reliable sources, that Greeley would receive an overwhelming majority of the votes of that State. In the language of one of the most experienced and sagacious politicians from the interior: "The recent elections have simply welded the two parties and made them an intense power. We carried Indiana, which was last year against us; and made a splendid show in Ohio. I am sure of New York State by 75,000."

Mr. Alvord, of Indiana, returned home with a certainty of carrying that gallant State by 10,000 majority. Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, was confident of a handsome majority in the Buckeye State. He felt assured that Mr. Greeley's personal popularity in Ohio would make him much stronger there than was the State ticket. Connecticut was reported certain for us, and New Hampshire more than probable.

All the Southern States but South Carolina and Mississippi were considered safe. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, only desired to hear the guns from New York to score his State certain for Greeley and Brown.

FOR ILLINOIS,

I could but say that, with Indiana, sure, as I now verily believe her to be, nothing but the most flagrant apathy on our part could cause our loss of this State—with a renewal of my pledge that Illinois should not be lost on account of any fault of mine—*and it shan't.* [Cheers.] Will not every other true Democrat and Liberal Republican respond likewise?

FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE STATE

the most cheering intelligence is received by the Executive Committee from day to day, assuring us that, with proper and united effort, Illinois may be brought to lead the Liberal column in the West.

And as Illinois goes, so we are assured will go Wisconsin. Senator Schurz will make good his account from Missouri. Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, vouched for his State. California, Oregon, and Nevada now considered hopeful. With this showing you will see that the figures will bring us out, with several States to spare.

One word further as to our situation, and the treatment now called for at the hands of

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It is fair now to assume that the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties are one and indivisible. The Liberals have come up nobly to the work. They have drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard. They have crossed the stream and burned the bridge, that return might be rendered impossible. They have cast in their lot with us. They are able and ready to give us now—to give to the Democratic party—the help that is necessary to elect our President—*our* President, the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

And how have we met met them—and how should we now meet them? This is an important question, and one upon which we shall doubtless soon be enlightened by our eloquent friends present.

It is, without doubt, for the Democratic party, aided by their Liberal Republican friends, to overthrow and cast out from power the most corrupt government that ever cursed a country. The necessity for a change is believed in by every true Democrat in the land—by those who, from year to year, have fought together, shoulder to shoulder, without division, to save the country.

To those Democrats, unwilling to abide the decision of their party, I would say, pause and consider well the dread responsibility under which you are acting in this great crisis of our country's history, remembering that *men* now are nothing, *principles* everything.

But what can be said of a very few traitors to their party; enemies undisguised; leaders of public opinion, who, if not

FOR FILTHY LUCRE

then perchance to gratify a low feeling of malice or revenge—not satisfied with the exercise of their own rights of judgment as to whom they should support, as at an earlier day was pleaded for so lustily by some of them, when charged by the Democratic press with bad faith toward their party,—have become not only the villifiers of their party, but in the most demagogical manner resort to the low means of assailing individual character in order to defeat the party with which they have hitherto been connected, thus prolonging indefinitely it may be the existence of that party which, in their own judgment, is, by the most corrupt and unscrupulous means, sapping the foundations of our Government? And all this, because, like the juryman who denounced the other eleven men on the jury for their stupidity in differing with him, *the party* have, in their discretion, chosen to select for their candidates men not approved by

WILBUR F. STOREY.

Well, as he, with his few selected pall-bearers, or such of them as may adhere to his political hearse, reminds the Democratic party that it will be remembered by them in the future, so, in turn, the party may be permitted to answer that they—Storey & Co.—will not be forgotten.

Now closing, my fellow-citizens, having already drawn too much upon your time and patience, let us follow the noble example of our sister State, Indiana.

Let us unite with our brethren of the South; let us join hands with New York and New Jersey, and our friends in New England; and victory shall be ours.

I now have the honor to nominate Hon. Thos. Hoyne as President of this meeting. Those in favor of that nomination will say aye.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

The Hon. Thos. Hoyne briefly introduced Governor Hendricks, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I know that I will not be able to make myself heard to-night by this great crowd of people. I have no prepared and studied speech to address you, but for a short time will ask your attention to the consideration of those questions that I think right to control the great election to come on. The political contest of 1872 is peculiar and very interesting. On the one hand the Democracy in very large numbers did not expect Mr. Greeley to be the candidate, and on the other hand, a large element of the Republican party, perhaps a decided majority, were opposed to the renomination of General Grant. These men have come to be the candidates, and, under the providence of God, either Grant or Greeley is to be the next President, and you and I have to decide whether we prefer Grant or Greeley. ["Greeley"—cheers.] That is the practical question addressing itself to every American voter.

OF MR. GREELEY

I need not say much to you to-night. He is known to you; he is known in every neighborhood of this country. Horace Greeley is known wherever our language is spoken and understood. Nearly fifty years ago, a poor boy, without money in his pocket, without friends around him, came into the great city of New York, and in the midst of that great wilderness of strangers he commenced the career of life, and from that humble beginning Horace Greeley has gone on until he now stands at the very head of the great profession to which he belongs. All men of all parties admit him to be an honest man, and when I say to you that he is an honest man, I express to the people the highest assurance they can have that he will redeem the pledges made by his authority. I know, personally, much more of

GRATZ BROWN

than I do of Mr. Greeley. I served in the United States Senate with Gratz Brown; I know him to be a man of talent, a man of learning, and a man of purity of private life. Gratz Brown came to occupy a prominent position in American politics under very interesting circumstances, especially to Democrats. Five years ago in the State of Missouri the white Democrat was a proscribed, a degraded, a branded man; he was not allowed to vote; he was not allowed to sit upon a jury; he was not allowed to hold office, and in that terrible condition of society Gratz Brown stepped to the front rank of his party, and he said to the Democrats, "This is not right; it is not right that you shall be required to obey the law, to pay the taxes, and have no voice in the making of the law," and he proposed to the Democrats of Missouri that they should go together for the purpose of establishing better government in that State, and the Democrats accepted the proposition, and Gratz Brown was elected Governor of that great State of the Northwest, and from the time that Gratz Brown became Governor of the State of Missouri, to every white Democrat was restored the right of the ballot, the right to sit upon a jury, the right to hold office; the crown of citizenship was placed once more upon the white brow of the Missouri Democrat, and mainly by the hands of Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz. [Cheers.]

And now when I am asked to vote for Gratz Brown for the second office in the country, I do not ask the country what was he twenty years ago; he and I did not belong to the same party then, but I know that he has done much in these later times for my brother Democrats of Missouri, for the white men of Missouri, and for the cause of free, just, and equal government, to make most of the present and of the future for our country's good and glory. [Loud cheers.]

THE PLATFORM.

I ask your attention now for a little while to the platform that these candidates stand on. First, in that platform it is declared that the rights acquired during the late convulsion shall be respected and maintained, and that means simply this, that the constitutional amendments shall be respected and obeyed as a part of the Constitution of the United States. A part of these amendments I opposed. I opposed the Fifteenth Amendment (cheers), but that Fifteenth Amendment, notwithstanding my opposition in the Senate, and my opposition in Indiana, that Fifteenth Amendment has been declared by the political departments of the Government to have been decided, and the Supreme Court of the United States, when Chief Justice Taney was at its head, declared the American doctrine to be this: that when a political question has been decided by the political department of the Government the Court cannot reverse that decision. And according to that decision of American law I stand upon the declaration of the platform that the amendments to the Constitution must be respected and obeyed.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

Next in the platform is the declaration that the rights which have been denied, because of participation in the Rebellion, shall be restored, and that means Universal Amnesty. [Cheers.] Let there be no proscribed class or caste in this country because of the Rebellion; but let this white man once more be restored to his rights and to his responsibilities as a citizen. [Cheers.]

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENTS.

Next in that platform, to which I will call your attention, is this great and important declaration: "Our policy shall be to maintain local self-governments, and not centralization; the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be respected and maintained; and the civil power shall be supreme over the military power."

To that declaration Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown have pledged their faith and their honor, and what Democrat is not satisfied with that declaration? We will stand by the local self-governments, and we will oppose the encroachments of centralization. I ask you if you are willing to throw away the opportunity to restore the State governments to their legitimate and Constitutional powers of government? [Voice, "We are."] I ask for the States no powers, no prerogatives, not recognized by the Constitution of the United States. But the tendency of General Grant's Administration has been to strip the States of their constitutional rights, and powers, and prerogatives, and to clothe the central power with these prerogatives. And every man that is in favor of maintaining the legitimate and proper authority of the State Governments is asked to rally around the flag, now floating in the political sky, upon which is written the sentiment that I have just repeated from the platform.

CIVIL VS. MILITARY AUTHORITY.

Next, my countrymen, in this platform, as I have repeated, is the declaration that the civil authority shall be supreme over the military power. The tendency of the present national Administration has been to establish the military power supreme over the civil authority. I ask you men of Chicago, you who love the civil law, that law that hangs over you as a protection to you, and to your families, and to your property, I ask you to stand by the ticket that says "the civil authority shall be supreme over the military power." [Cheers.] It is that civil power that takes the poor man by the hand into the courts of the land, and holds him up as the equal of the richest; that civil law takes the weak and the humble by the hand and holds them up in respect to their rights as the equal of the strongest and the proudest in the land. The protection of person and of property and of reputation ought not to be left, and cannot be left, in a free government, to a military power. [Cries of "Never."] I shall not detain you to speak of the writ of habeas corpus. That is to be maintained—that right that secures to the citizen freedom against unlawful arrest. It is the inheritance of the American people, which they will not allow themselves to be robbed of so long as they are a free people. [Cheers].

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The next proposition in this platform to which I would call your attention is this: "There shall be a real and not a pretended reform in the civil service of the Republic." There should be a real reform; not a pretended reform. It shall be in earnest, and whenever a rotten spot is found, it shall be cut out, so that the service of this country once more shall be according to the spirit and sentiment of honesty and integrity.

I know very well that it is claimed that there is no corruption in General Grant's Administration; I know that it was stated in the United States Senate that General Grant's Administration was the best our country has ever had. I do not admit that. You know it is not so. You Grant men know very well that this Administration is not as pure as the former Administrations of this country; and I need scarcely furnish argument upon that subject. Every man feels, conscientiously, that there is a necessity for reform.

ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTION.

But let me call your attention to one or two facts. Do you know that during the last session of Congress nearly every Department at Washington was put on trial before Congressional Committees upon charges of fraud and corruption? Aye, but do not you know that the leading Republican Senators, in their places in the Senate, declared that the Departments would have been convicted if the committees had not been organized to acquit? But the Grant men say they were acquitted,—yes, with a divided report, the proof convicting them in most cases. I recollect when there were Associate Judges under the laws of the State of Indiana, when I was yet a young lawyer, and then attended one of the adjoining courts, a Court in an adjoining county. The day I got there one of the Judges had to leave his seat upon the bench, and come down and stand at trial before a jury upon an indictment for perjury. Well, it was a close trial, and the evidence was a little conflicting, and it is a technical case to make out, and so, finally, the jury acquitted the Judge, and then he said he believed he was the only Judge in the State of Indiana who had record evidence of his good character. [Laughter.] And so I can say to you to-night, that General Grant's Administration is the only one in the history of this country that has that sort of record evidence of its good character. There is no such record evidence of the good character of John Quincy Adams' Administration; there is no such record evidence of the good character of General Jackson's Administration; there is no such record evidence of the good character of Franklin Pierce's Administration. Why? Because in those days there were no Committees of Investigation, and there were no charges; there were no suspicions of fraud and corruption in high places, but the public service of your country and mine was honest and pure. Aye, during those three Administrations that I have mentioned, covering a period of sixteen years of our country's history, I believe not one single dollar of the public money was lost—not a dollar, perhaps; and when the Secretary of the Treasury, a year or two ago, was called upon for a report of the number of public officers whose accounts were not settled at the Department, it was above 300 in number, and more than $20,000,000 remained unaccounted for. Oh! they say that that is a good public service; that that is the best public service in the world! If that be the best public service in the world, heaven help the poor country that has the worst. [Cheers.]

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I am not going to occupy much of your time in reading to-night, but I wish to call your attention to a report made to the President of the United States, and by him laid before Congress at the last session, which settles this question; I say it settles the question that the man who votes for General Grant's re-election votes to continue a system of public corruption unknown in all the former days of our country. [Cheers.] This subject has occupied so much of public attention that a year ago last March Congress felt it due to the country to provide for an investigation, and a law was passed by Congress on the 4th of March, 1871, which authorized the President to appoint a Committee or Commission to investigate and to report the condition of the public service. That Committee or Commission was appointed by General Grant, and I will read you the names of a few of the men that were upon the Commission—seven men. George William Curtis was the Chairman, and he is one of the proprietors of *Harper's Pictorial.* I reckon there is no doubt that he is a Grant man. The next is Alexander G. Cattell, formerly a United States Senator from the State of New Jersey, and a prominent and active supporter for the re-election of General Grant. The third is Joseph Medill,—I believe a Chicago audience know who that is,—and of the four others of those seven Commissioners there was not a single Democrat, not a single sore-headed Republican, but all of them the personal and political friends of General Grant. That Commission reported the condition of the public service, and oh! it is the darkest page in American politics. This report, made by these seven men, show that the cause of public corruption that now pervades all the departments of the public service, results mainly from the fact that men are appointed to public office without reference to their fitness, and because of their political service.

Let me read you a little from the Report,—it is impossible to read it all; I wonder if Executive document No. 10 of the last session of the United States Senate was ever sent by the Member of Congress representing Chicago to a single man in his District? ["Never, never."] I expect your Member of Congress has sent to the people of this District copies of the Agricultural Report and packages of seed and the like of that, but I venture to say that he has never sent a single copy of Executive Document No. 10 of the last session of Congress. [Laughter.] Let me read a little of it: "The mischief does not end here; when public offices are regarded only as rewards for political service, they will be constantly multiplied to supply more places, the tendency will be to disbelieve, and excuse, and postpone inquiry, so that, under this system, not only are useless offices created, but there is the strongest temptation to conceal corruption; and every abuse, every extravagance." My Grant friend, you will not cheat your neighbor; you will not tell him a lie to get his money from him; you will not reach your long fingers into his pocket and take his money for nothing. I ask you, without such a record comes from Grant's party, are you willing to be a party to such a Government as tends to conceal corruption, and every abuse, and every extravagance? ["No, no."]

Let me read a little further: "It is not easy in figures to compute the exact difference between the good and the bad system of the Civil Service, but it is calculated by those who have made a careful study of all the facts that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection." One-fourth of the money collected from the American people annually lost in the collection! And yet you are told there is no need of reform. One-fourth,—how much is that,—it is $250 out of every thousand; it is twenty-five millions out of every hundred million dollars; it is one hundred million dollars out of every four hundred millions,—and don't you know that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1871 shows that the collections then made were three hundred and eighty-three millions of dollars? And don't you know that the year before it was above $400,000,000? And when the collections from the American people amount to $400,000,000, the seven men, among them the Mayor of the City of Chicago, tell you men that $100,000,000 is lost out of every $400,000,000 collected! And they tell you that that is right; that it must be continued because you must continue General Grant's administration in power.

Do you know what answer they make to this? Why, they say this did not refer to Grant's administration, but it referred to Johnson's administration! [Laughter.] Well, I can tell you this: If it did refer to Johnson's administration, I would not trouble myself very much about it, for I did not help to make Andy Johnson the President of the United States. [Cheers.] But if it did refer to Andy Johnson, the supporters of Congress and of General Grant could not make much of a point against Andy Johnson, for, during his term they passed the Civil Service bill that took away from him the power of removing men for corruption in office, unless the Senate agreed to it. [A Voice. "Bully."]

But how absurd to suppose this has reference to Johnson's Administration. Let me read from the first sentence of General Grant's message to Congress, in which he sent this report to Congress. That message is dated on the 19th day of December, 1871: "In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 4, 1871, I convened a commission of eminent gentlemen to devise rules and regulations for the reform of the Civil Service." Did General Grant himself understand that it referred to a dead Administration; and that they were going to reform that which had gone into eternity forever? Oh no! It was a commission to devise rules and regulations for the reformation of the Civil Service,—a future reformation, a present reformation. Oh! it had nothing to do with the dead past; but ought to have had a great deal to do with the living present and the future of the country.

Gentlemen, you know that the Civil Service of this country is not what it ought to be; every one of you is conscious of that fact. And now I come to the material question:

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

I deny that the American people, having been blessed with a good and free Government for such a number of years, must settle down with the conviction and determination that corruption is to pervade the public service, as is described in this report. A hundred millions a year! Do you know what sort of an apology is made for this?

General Butler, of Massachusetts,—[Laughter and cries of "Spoons"]. Do not say anything about it. [Renewed laughter.] A farmer cried that out in a crowd down in Indiana, one day when I was speaking of him. Butler heard of it, and he blackguarded me like—I do not know exactly how, because I do not know of anybody having blackguarded me as he did about it. [Laughter.] But when General Butler was brought West to instruct the people on the subject of political morality, he said this: "That, of course, among the 60,000 office-holders, as they were human, there must be some rogues." [Laughter.] And he said further, "That, if some of these officers had now grown full, it was not good policy to turn them out and put new men in, for the new men might go to stealing with a sharp appetite." [Laughter.] And he closed his illustration by saying this: "Suppose General Grant should steal a million of dollars" (he said he could not, but suppose he could), "how much would it be for each one of you?" [Laughter.] "Only two cents and a half" [laughter] "for every man, woman, and child in the country. Two cents and a half, and "what is the use of making a fuss about two cents and a half?" [Laughter.] "Why, it is so small a matter to you that you won't feel it, and if one of Grant's officials should steal a million it would do him so much good." [Laughter.] Why, he could build a palace in comparison with which the grand edifices of this beautiful city would appear very plain and humble; he could fill it with the richest of modern inventions; he could have his servants in livery; he could live in the style of the land, and he and his would be so happy, because they had a million; and it would only cost you two and a half cents each. [Laughter.]

How do you like it? [Laughter.] You Grant merchants, who would not allow a porter to stay in your store for an hour after you had found that he had deliberately, and with bad intent, stolen only two cents and a half,—what do you say to this plea for your Administration? [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, I would be willing to compromise on a million, if General Grant's Administration is to stay in power. I would be willing to compromise on ten millions; I would be willing to compromise on twenty-five millions, for this report says it is costing the American people, in money lost, a hundred millions a year. But if a hundred millions are lost each year, it is not two cents and a half apiece. If a hundred millions are lost it is $2.50 to every man, woman, and child in the country, and for every family of ten persons it is $25. What is the remedy? ["Kick them out."]

THE REMEDY IS A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

I say to you again to-night that the only remedy the people have in a case like that is a change of Administration. ["Greeley is the man."] No party can reform the abuses of Government which come in under its own sway and power. Let me illustrate: If Grant be elected President on the 5th of next month, who are the active men, by their personal efforts, and by the use of money, will have brought it about? He will be more indebted for his re-election to the office-holders than to any other set of men, for they furnish the money, the sinews of war, in this great struggle; they have given their personal efforts for his re-election, and when it is over do you expect General Grant to turn them out? They say to him, we did not work and furnish our money that you might turn us out as soon as you were re-elected. ["Give them their money back."] I say to you, gentlemen, since this report, who has been turned out? Those hundred millions have been lost, and has any man been turned out? Have you heard of any removals for these frauds? Have any steps been taken to bring about a reform? No, gentlemen, new men must come in under no embarrassments, who will

RUN OUT THE GUILTY PARTIES

wherever they can be found. [Cheers.] But, as was expressed by your President in opening this meeting, I earnestly, ardently hope that such a man will come in on the 4th day of March next, and that he will turn

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Used Up."

What is the precise meaning of this familiar phrase when employed to signify an unnatural condition of body and mind? It means exhaustion, languor, want of vital energy, mental apathy—a pitiable state of physical and mental helplessness. The best, and in fact the only perfectly reliable panacea for a "used up" system is that most popular and potent of medical stimulants, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No matter whether the health has been broken down by excessive labor, over-study, an insalubrious atmosphere, anxiety, irregularities in diet, dissipation, or any other cause, this powerful and pleasant vegetable restorative will soon recruit the drooping energies of nature, restoring the integrity of the nerves, and re-establishing that functional regularity which is essential to animal vigor and a hopeful frame of mind. As a cure for debility, in all its varied manifestations, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are unapproached by any tonic in the materia medica.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. Asylum, 69 West Lake-st. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

There will be a Special Communication of Richard Cole Lodge, No. 697, A. F. and A. M., at their hall, No. 778 Archer-av., on Thursday evening, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of constituting the Lodge and installation of officers. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

WILLIAM CLUGAS, Sec'y.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

STATE & TWENTIETH-STS.,

WILL OFFER,

On Wednesday, Oct. 23,

Great Bargains

In CARPETS, comprising about

10,000 Yards English Body Brussels at $2.00
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels at - - 1.35

A LARGE LINE OF

English & American Tapestry Brussels at 1.25

ALL-WOOL CARPETS

ALSO AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

All-Wool Carpets at - - - - $ .75
Superior All-Wool Carpets at - - 1.00
Extra Super All-Wool Carpets at - 1.25

Having a large and well-selected stock of all grades and makes of Carpets, they propose to offer these RARE BARGAINS to all in want, and trust none will miss the opportunity.

Oct. 22, 1872.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

FROUDE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Fall of Woolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada. By James Anthony Froude, M. A. 12 vols., 12mo. Cloth, $15; half calf, $30.

SHORT STUDIES OF GREAT SUBJECTS. By same author. First and Second Series. 2 vols. Per vol., $1.50.

HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb).

A NEW POEM.

THE MARBLE PROPHECY, and other Poems. 1 vol., 12mo., with a full page illustration. Cloth, $1.50.

ALSO

DR. HOLLAND'S COMPLETE WORKS, in various styles and bindings.

STOCKTON.

ROUNDABOUT RAMBLES IN LANDS OF FACT AND FANCY. By Frank R. Stockton. Elegant quarto. Profusely illustrated. Cloth, $3.50.

NEW WONDER BOOKS.

THE WONDERS OF THE MOON. $1.50.

THE WONDERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE, with Map. $1.50.

FOR SALE BY

HADLEY BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS,

136 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Published This Day:

I. THE ÆNEID OF VIRGIL.

Translated by C. P. CRANCH. Uniform with Longfellow's Dante, Bryant's Homer, and Taylor's Faust. 1 vol. Royal 8vo. $5.

"Mr. Cranch is a man predestined to translate Virgil. He is, in some degree, the Virgil of our nineteenth century. He has the amiability, the amenity, the exquisite taste characteristic of the great Roman poet. We do not doubt that his version of Virgil will be an English classic, and supplant all other translations in popular estimation."—Boston Globe.

II. DOMESTICATED TROUT.

HOW TO BREED AND GROW THEM.

By LIVINGSTON STONE, A. M., Deputy United States Fish Commissioner. 1 vol., 16mo. Illustrated. Tinted paper, bevelled boards. $2.50.

A work of thoroughly practical character, based on the studies and experiments of many years, which have been so successful as admirably to qualify the author to prepare a full and clear manual of trout culture.

III. INDUSTRIAL DRAWING FOR BEGINNERS.

Free Hand. For School and Home use. Containing numerous Geometrically-proportional Exercise, and others from Nature, systematically arranged, illustrating principles of Practical Design, and well calculated to train the Eye and the Hand, to strengthen the Memory and Judgment, to cultivate the Taste, and to develop the Imagination and Invention. Part I. Flexible cloth, 50 cents.

☞ For sale by Booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of Price by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

FURNITURE.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN

153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINE AND MEDIUM

FURNITURE.

Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Cuba	Oct. 23	Abyssinia	Oct. [illegible]
Scotia	Oct. 30	Batavia	Oct. [illegible]
Java	Nov. 6	Algeria	Nov. 2

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY

ENTITLED "WASHING DAY."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,

116 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

JAPANESE MERMAID!

A great curiosity. Can be seen at the store of the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st.

MAHOGANY PLANK.

For sale by T. S. CONSTANTINE,

17 South Jefferson-st.

SHIP BLOCKS.

For sale, an invoice of assorted, inside iron, strap-blocks, single, double, and triple, patent roller bushings, [illegible] suitable for ship use, derrick, and purchase blocks. Address WILLIAM G. CLARK, 44 West Van Buren-st., Chicago, Ill.

HATS AND FURS.

HATS! FURS!

BISHOP & BARNES,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

Corner State and Monroe-sts.,

Are offering the Largest Stock of LADIES' SEAL SACQUES, Muffs, and Boas, Sable, Mink, Ermine, and Children's FURS, ever offered in this market.

HATS!

THE BEST STOCK, AND ALL NEW GOODS.

Cor. State and Monroe-sts.—Sign of the Black Bear.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order, $27 to $36 per doz. Same, ready made, $24 to $33. Without cuffs, $2 less.

Many new designs now exhibited. Satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

WILSON BROS.,

318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st., Sherman House, Chicago,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S

CELEBRATED

KID AND CASTOR GLOVE.

From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and Dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

NEW YORK,

Sole Agents for the United States.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. W. DOANE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the successors, TOWLE & ROPER, at the old stand, 41 and 43 Wabash-av.

J. W. DOANE,
P. J. TOWLE,
JOHN ROPER.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A special copartnership has been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery trade in the city of Chicago, Ill.

The style of the firm is TOWLE & ROPER, and will continue for three years from date, or until the first of January, A. D. 1875.

The general partners are P. J. Towle and John Roper. The special partner is J. W. Doane, who has contributed the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars to the capital stock.

P. J. TOWLE,
JOHN ROPER,
J. W. DOANE, Special.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, under the firm name of J. W. DOANE & CO., for the purpose of importing Coffee, Tea, and other goods connected with the Grocery Trade, direct to Chicago.

J. W. DOANE,
A. E. GOODRICH,
SPARROW M. NICKERSON.

Chicago, Oct. 15, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Jacob Schram and Abraham Hess, of Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of SCHRAM & HESS, was dissolved on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1872, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said Jacob Schram, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

JACOB SCHRAM,
ABRAHAM HESS.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Fred. Mack and August Ortlipp is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FRED. MACK,
AUGUST ORTLIPP.

Chicago, Oct. 22, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

By mutual consent the firm of Mead & Higgins is dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Chas. Higgins.

JOSEPH S. MEAD,
CHAS. HIGGINS,
WM. G. MEAD.

Oct. 1, 1872.

The undersigned, having purchased the interest of Mr. Chas. Higgins in the late firm of Mead & Higgins, the business will be continued under the firm name of J. S. & W. G. Mead.

JOSEPH S. MEAD,
WM. G. MEAD.

Oct. 1, 1872.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY."

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.
No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, on Expenditures of the Government.
No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black, arraigning Grant.
No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen C. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.
No. 9—Record of President Grant and Cabinet from the Seat of Government to the neglect of the People's Business.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid........ .10
50 Copies........ 1.50
100 Copies........ 2.50
500 Copies........ 10.00
1,000 Copies........ 15.00

Send orders RAND, McNALLY & Co., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES** OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales.

Forsyth's Scale Warehouse,

46 S. DESPLAINES-ST.

LACES.

NOVELTIES

AND BARGAINS IN

Real Thread Laces!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State & Twentieth, and Madison & Market-sts.,

Have just received a few elegant Black Thread Bertha and Polonaise Capes; Real Black Guipure do.; Point de Paris Sets; Hdkfs, Collarets, and Sleeves to match; Black Thread and Guipure Trimming Laces; Real Point and Applique Collars, and Laces to match; together with a handsome assortment of Trimming Embroideries, our own importation, which will be found lower than elsewhere in the market.

MUSICAL.

CONTINUED BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF DITSON & CO.'S

GEMS OF STRAUSS.

This fine collection, now "all the rage," contains among its Gems [which fill 250 large music pages]:

German Hearts, Aquarrellen, 1,001 Nights, Manhattan, Morgenblatter, Artist Life, Love and Pleasure, Burgersinn, Blue Danube, Marriage Bells, Bonbons, Wine, Women, and Song.

And many other popular Waltzes.

PIZZICATO, NEW ANNEN, TRITSCH TRATSCH, and other Polkas, with a goodly number of first-rate Quadrilles, Galops, Mazurkas, &c. Price, in Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3. Sent, Postpaid, for retail price.

The Great New Church Music Book,

THE STANDARD,

Still "waves," and is on the point of being introduced to a multitude of SINGING SCHOOLS now to commence. The authors are L. O. EMERSON, of Boston, and H. R. PALMER, of Chicago, neither of whom will be satisfied with less than

Twice the Ordinary Circulation

Of Church Music Books. Do not fail to send $1.25, for which, for the present, Specimen Copies will be sent.

PRICE $1.50.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 108 State-st., and 11 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE,

CHICAGO.

This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.

FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

REOPENING OF ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1872.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

The St. Louis Hotel will be opened for the reception of guests, on Oct. 15, during this coming season, under the entire control and management of

E. F. MIRTON, Proprietor and Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Great Bargain

Mill Property for Sale.

The Flouring Mill situated at Sheffield, Ill., on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, is for sale at a BARGAIN. Sheffield is one of the best points on the road for custom work, as well as for shipping East and South. The mill has three (3) run of burrs, good cleaning works, boilers and engines, in good repair. Coal very cheap. Besides the mill the property consists of twenty (20) acres of choice land, fine orchard, good dwelling house, large barn and out buildings. This is a rare opportunity for a good miller to locate. The above will be sold at very low figures. Address GEORGE FIELD & CO., Peoria, Ill.; GILBERT & BREGA, Chicago, Ill., or to JAMES THORNDIKE, at the mill.

Chicago, Oct. 17, 1872.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Jno. C. Partridge & Co

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, to their new store, 48 and 50 Lake-st. Western Agents for P. Lorillard & Co.'s Tobaccos.

REMOVAL.

H. N. WHEELER & CO.,

Wholesale Lamps and Glassware,

Back again to their old location,

22 LAKE-ST.

NEWSPAPER.

THE CHICAGO

DAILY AND WEEKLY UNION.

Published by the German Printing and Publishing Company, East Randolph-st., near Market, Chicago, Aug. 17. Of eighteen years' standing, and the oldest published in this language in the Northwest, except one, hereby calls the attention of Chicago merchants and business men to its value as an advertising medium.

The DAILY UNION is a prosperous morning paper, which has a large and established circulation in German families and among business men.

The circulation of the WEEKLY UNION throughout the Northwestern States is equal to that of any other German weekly in the Western States, especially in the enterprising and growing villages tributary to this city.

J. PEINIGER, Advertising Agent. HERMANN LIEB, Manager.

LUMBER.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

To Builders and Carpenters.

Bids will be received at my office until the 28th inst. for the material in the building on the west side of Centre-av., just south of Harrison-st., used by the Y. M. C. A. as a Sunday School House, to be sold to the highest bidder. J. A. MURRAY, Supt.

Oct. 22, 1872. 1045 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GOODRIDGE & STOKES

BUY AND SELL

Real Estate, Negotiate Loans, AND Rent Buildings.

209 W. Madison-st., Room 20.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

Money continues very stringent, and there seems to be but little improvement in the general aspect and prospects of the local money market. The slight increase in bank deposits, noticed a few days ago, is about maintained, but does not progress, and the banks are still unable to meet the demands made upon them for accommodation. A great deal of first-rate commercial paper is still obliged to seek the street for purchasers at 1½ to 2 per cent per month. The tendency of prices of grain, cattle, and hogs seems temporarily to be unfavorable to a continuance of their active movement to market, and consequently to that extent unfavorable to the prospect of an easier money market.

The more sluggish movement of products is reflected in a somewhat smaller supply of exchange on the market than a day or two ago. Nevertheless the necessity for currency obliged a number of banks to be sellers of exchange to-day, and the result of the pressure was that some were obliged to sell as low as $1.25 per $1,000 discount, though the general rate was $1 to 75c per $1,000 discount.

If those who are inquiring into the causes of the money stringency will turn their attention to the effect the advance in Eastward freights—which went into effect yesterday—had on the movement of cattle and hogs, they will be satisfied that the stringency of money is due mainly to the exhorbitant and constantly increasing rates of freights, which prevent the marketing of products. It is apparent that the present means of transportation between Chicago and New York are inadequate to make the exchange of Western products for Eastern goods. The quantities to be exchanged this year are much greater than ever before, and, unless greater facilities are had, we must either diminish the quantities of produce to be sent Eastward or expect the same depression in prices and the same stringent condition in the money market every fall. The public mind has been educated too much into looking to a particular kind of currency in bank notes and greenbacks instead of to the value of the marketable commodities which can be exchanged for a supply of currency.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.

Money was easy to-day in New York at 4 and 5 per cent per annum on stock collaterals, and prices of stocks generally were higher, but this ease does not extend to the market for commercial paper there, which is nearly as stringent yet as it was a week or two ago. But should the low rates for money in call loans on stocks continue. Several days, it would favorably affect the whole market there, and also the Chicago market by enabling banks here to get re-discounts.

THE NATIONAL BANK MONOPOLY.

An instance proving the monopoly of National Banking privilege came to our knowledge a day or two ago: Some capitalists in a county in the northern half of this State had subscribed the capital for a National Bank, but, on application to the Comptroller of the Currency for a certificate authorizing them to organize and begin business were refused it, on the ground that the quota for Illinois, for circulation, out of the $54,000,000 authorized in July, 1870, was full. Of course, there is no restriction on the number of National Banks that may be organized without circulation, but the National Banking act requires that every bank organized under that system shall deposit United States bonds with the United States Treasurer to an amount not less than $30,000, regardless of whether the bank gets circulation against the deposit or not. Now, the circulation afforded by the National Banking system is much more of an object to banks in the country than in the city, and the quota of this State for circulation being full, the restriction of the law amounts to a practical monopoly of National Bank circulation and privileges. It is true there are $18,000,000 not taken yet of the $54,000,000 of additional circulation authorized in July, 1870, but this $18,000,000 is part of what was apportioned to the Southern States in that absurd bill for the redistribution of the currency, and is, therefore, not available in Illinois. Now, we do not believe that this monopoly of bank circulation is the true cause of the present stringency in the money market. It is merely an absence of the means of increasing the National Bank circulation, and diminishing the legal tenders—the true cause of the present stringency is, we think, sufficiently shown in the high freights and low prices of products—but the idea of distributing currency by enactment at all, is as insane as that of inventing perpetual motion, and the bills for apportionment of currency to any part of the country ought to be repealed. If greenbacks were made fundable at the pleasure of the holder, into 4 per cent bonds, all restrictions on the volume of National Bank circulation might be safely removed, and with the increase of National Bank circulation we should not only steadily approach a specie basis, but have just as much paper money as there was bank capital to sustain it, which would be all that ought to be in existence.

THE REISSUE OF GREENBACKS.

In our article of yesterday we wrote that the whole scheme of getting up a popular demonstration in favor of the issue of more greenbacks probably originated with the gold speculating clique, aided by the railroad companies (but by a typographical error the word "with" was omitted, thus entirely changing the sense). This will probably be yet found to be the origin of the scheme to issue more greenbacks. But it is curious that Secretary Boutwell should insist on his authority to issue them, and by this claim thus co-operate with the clique in the endeavour to put up the price of gold. The act of Feb. 4, 1868, which stopped the retirement of greenbacks, gave the Secretary authority to issue new ones in place of those that were mutilated. By giving this authority it implied the prohibition to issue them under any other circumstances whatever.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116¼	116½
5-20s of '62	115¾	115½
5-20s of '64	115¾	115½
5-20s of '65	115¾	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114½	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114¾	114¾
10-40s	108½	108¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111¼	111½
U. S. currency 6s	113½	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Illinois County and Township 10s.93@95		
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)		109@110¼

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Oct. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 35, in Block 3 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $600.

North av, between Sedgwick and Church sts, s f, Lot 7, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $2,500.

Lowe av, s of and near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 29; consideration, $625.

Emerald st, s of Wrong st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $750.

Lot 34 of s ½ Blocks 55 and 56, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $575.

Lot 18, and e ½ 19, in Block 2 of w ½ s w ¼, Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Margaret st, 49 ft s of Henry st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $700.

Calumet av, n e corner of Thirty-second st, w f, Lots 42, 43, 46, and 47, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $7,333.

Lots 19 to 24, and part of 18 and 25, in Block 4, Freeman's Addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration $21,000.

Lots 34 to 36, in Block 2, of Race and Pearson's subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13, dated June 10; consideration, $1,500.

Undivided ¼ of 28 Lots in McReynold's e ½ of n e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated April 6; consideration, $20,901.

Superior st, w and near Sedgwick st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $9,000.

Emerald st, near Wrong st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $800.

Milwaukee av, s e of and near Wood st, s w f, Lot 8, dated Oct 9; consideration, $1,525.

The premises No. 630 Burnside st, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 1, in s ½ Blocks 55 and 56, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $800.

Lot 1, Chapman's Lots 1 and 2, in Block 5, of Graves' Subdivision in w of av, in n e ¼ Sec 35, 39, 14, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $8,000.

15 Lots in Rawson's Subdivision of Lots 1 to 13, of w ½ n e ¼ Sec 14, 39, 14, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $5,000.

Rebecca st, between Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 25, in s ½ Block 61, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 75, in Block 2 of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 34, Block 29, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct 19; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 18, in s w ¼ of Block 25, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $700.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 7, of s ½ s e ¼ Sec. 32, 39, 14, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $1,475.

Lot 45, in Block 3, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 30, 38, 14, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $800.

Lot 11, in Block 6, of Block 32, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $2,206.

Michigan av, s e corner Thirty-third st, w f, 92 4-5x167 7-10 ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $15,221.

Blue Island av, 476 ft n e of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 47 and 48, in Block 1, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $800.

Lots 46 to 48, in Block 3, in Follansbee's Subdivision Newhall et al., n w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated July 9; consideration, $3,750.

Lots 20 to 21, in Block 1 of Block 33, Sec 18, 38, 14, May 28; consideration, $1,300.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 3, of Bogue's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 15 to 17, in same, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Burtis av, 297 4-10 ft s of Fiftieth st, s f, 120x124¾ ft, dated June 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 47 and 48, in Block 1, of Hedenberg's n w ¼ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $600.

Blocks 2 and 6 and Lots 8 to 39 in Block 7, in McBride & Spencer's s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $26,100.

Thirty-one lots in Block 11, of Bell's s w ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $9,437.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	7,284	2,854	4,842	2,977
Wheat, bu	138,810	42,240	38,563	19,495
Corn, bu	110,810	82,760	50,141	70,518
Oats, bu	65,870	40,120	19,769	106,145
Rye, bu	6,576	5,790	1,452	21,114
Barley, bu	60,110	7,560	63,215	2,638
Grass seed, lbs	137,200	56,840	6,240	2,222
Flax seed, lbs	222,830	15,922	316,450	
Broom corn, lbs	61,700	96,270	40,250	
Cured meats, lbs	58,460	76,230	86,300	87,000
Beef, brls	420	934	505	950
Pork, brls		37	1,117	91
Lard, lbs	7,450	10,318	332,700	76,250
Tallow, lbs	18,620	16,790		
Butter, lbs	106,310	19,887	21,270	3,680
Dressed hogs, No.	1			
Live hogs, No.	8,831	3,630	4,984	3,232
Cattle, No.	4,853	1,434	301	404
Sheep, No.	1,116	179		
Hides, lbs	122,290	83,160	98,170	50,760
Highwines, brls	138	334	153	100
Wool, lbs	57,915	31,270	3,390	6,188
Potatoes, bu	16,607	5,200	333	1,000
Lumber, m feet	7,833	1,692	1,798	1,816
Shingles m	2,550	1,858	2,067	1,872
Lath, m	699	333	232	143
Salt, brls	5,069		1,718	648

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 5,115 bu wheat; 2,461 bu corn; 3,122 bu oats; 352 bu rye; 4,809 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 242 cars wheat; 201 cars and 16,500 bu corn; 65 cars oats; 13 cars rye; 112 cars barley. Total (633 cars), 267,000 bu.

Rumors are in circulation to the effect that the late firms of Munn & Scott, and Munn, Norton, & Scott, were interested in the late wheat corner. There is no apparent ground for the insinuation relative to the last named firm, and the Messrs. Norton, who studiously held aloof from the whole proceeding, ought not to be held responsible for the conduct of others, over whom they had no control.

There was more vitality in the leading produce markets to-day, and the principal cereals were generally firmer, owing to a decline in lake freights, and the presence of several bringing orders, brought out by the recent downward movement in prices. Our receipts for to-morrow were light, except in wheat; but the bulletin showed that the shipments of yesterday were far less than the receipts. The shipping movement was more active to-day than for some time past, and there is some reason to hope that our elevator bins will be moderately free at the close of navigation. The grocery market was quiet, with few changes in values, an advance of an ⅛c in A and extra C sugars, being the only alterations noted. Prices were firmer for all staples, and for most descriptions of side goods. There was a good demand for dry goods at former quotations, the market ruling firm for all staple and seasonable fabrics. In the butter market an easy feeling again prevailed, and quotations of choice dairy were lowered 1c, or to 25@26c. Cheese was again active and firm, the ½c advance recently established being fully sustained. The demand for coal continues large, and prices are firm and advancing. We now quote Lackawanna at $10.00@11.00; Erie and Briar Hill at $10.00@10.50; Blossburgh at $9.50@10.00; and Wilmington at $7.00. Dried fruits are more active and generally firmer, though without appreciable advance. No new features were noted in the fish market. Hay continues weak, and a further reduction of 50c per ton is reported. Stocks are accumulating, and the tendency is still downward. In the hide market no improvement was noticeable, the demand continuing small, and prices ruling weak and unsettled. Buyers were refusing to pay over 11½@11¾c for light green cured, and 10¼@10½c for heavy. Sales of part cured hides were reported at 9½@10½c. There was a fair movement in oils, at substantially yesterday's prices. No changes were reported in the leather, tobacco, or wood markets. Lumber was fairly active, former prices being fully sustained. Common brick is now selling at $12.00@14.00 ℔ m; many dealers are asking $12.50. The demand for lime, cement, &c., continues good for the season. Nails are in good demand at $6.12½@6.25, with 12½c off to the trade. Iron, copper, and tin are unchanged. A very satisfactory business was done. There was no improvement in the markets for wool and broom corn. Business is very quiet, and prices remain the same as yesterday. The supply of hops is sufficient for present wants; the new crop is reported ample and of fair quality. Peachblow potatoes are in demand, but all other varieties are very dull and unsalable; mixed selling at 25c on track. Apples continue to come in and move very slowly, chiefly in a retail way. Winter apples are going into store, and very few choice varieties are offered for sale. Timothy seed was in fair demand. Clover and hay quiet, prices range about the same as yesterday.

Highwines were strong, under a limited supply, and a better demand, which caused an advance of ½c. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 88½c, and 150 brls at 88c per gallon, the market closing at the outside.

Lake freights were active at a decline of 1@1½c. Shippers have held off for two or three days past, determined to force a concession, which the carriers reluctantly granted this morning, and then all the offerings were freely taken, at 17c on wheat and 16c on corn or barley, by sail, to Buffalo. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 215,000 bu wheat, 25,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu barley, and 15,000 bu rye.

Provisions were quiet, for the season, but much more active than the average of the recent past. Mess pork was in better demand, and the continued warm weather, which retards the opening of packing operations, is reducing our supply of hogs, which caused an advance in the price of pork, to be delivered now or in December, while the longer options were unchanged. Many operators were surprised that the holders of the large stock of pork now here should be able to command an advance of 50c per brl to-day. We note that parties who want to buy pork for December are careful to specify "new." After New Year's Day the old pork will not be regular for delivery on contracts. Lard was very dull, and some operators quoted it as again easier, the stock of old not being wanted. Meats were steady, with a moderate demand for delivery in the later months of winter. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October held at $15.00; do, seller December, $12.75; do, seller January, $12.50@12.62½; do, seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.75. Lard, cash, 7⅝@8c for winter; do, seller December, 7⅝c; do, seller January, 7¾; summer rendered offered at 7⅜c; dry salted shoulders, 6@6¼c; short ribs, 10@10¼c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, nominal at 12@13c, and green hams firm at 8½@8⅝c for present delivery; 8¼@8⅝c seller November; 8@8½c seller December. Green shoulders, 4½@4¾c; do short ribs, 7c. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4¾c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6½c for Cumberlands; 6¾@6⅞c for short ribs; 6¾c for long clear; 7c for short clear; 8¼@8⅝c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $25.00@25.50. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork at $15.00; 1,000 brls do (new) seller December at $12.75; 1,000 brls do seller January at $12.62½; 500 brls do at $12.50; 2,600 brls do seller March at $12.75; 250 boxes shoulders, seller first 10 days in January, at 4¾c; 600 boxes short clear seller January at 7c; 250 boxes long clear, seller December, at 6¾c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams (December) on private terms; 500 brls city butchers' tallow at 8½c.

Flour was more active than yesterday, but still quiet, with a rather weak feeling on the part of holders, who have not followed wheat downward during the last decline. Prices average a shilling per brl lower than two days ago; at the concession a few lots were bought for shipment. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls winter superfines at $5.00; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75; 250 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $5.75; 700 brls on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.50; 50 brls do at $4.25; 50 brls do at $4.00; 50 brls buckwheat at $7.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4.00; 100 brls corn meal at $2.35; 100 brls do at $2.30. Total, 1,950 brls.

Wheat was more active, and averaged about ½c higher for next month than at the close yesterday afternoon, with a more decided appreciation in cash lots, which sold ⅝c higher than November, under a better demand, both from the shippers and from shorts. New York was quoted firm, by private advices, and a drop of 1@1½c per bushel in lake freights, though counterbalanced by a rise in freights on the Erie Canal, brought out a better shipping inquiry than has been known for many days past, and resulted in contracts to take out a large proportion of the wheat now in store at this point. The shipping movement was helped by the decline of 2c yesterday. But there were free sellers; and the small advance in next month showed that the great mass of operators have no faith that present quotations can be materially improved upon. Indeed, bets were made to the effect that wheat will decline to 90c per bu before the close of the year, and several sums of money were deposited which said that it would touch $1.00 before November is over. It is generally conceded that our wheat will be wanted in the East and in Europe, but the cost of sending it there this winter promises to be very great, and present indications are that it will be difficult to keep ourselves clear by rail during the winter at any price. Hence, the feeling of weakness. A great many settlements were made to-day. Seller the month opened at $1.07¼, advanced to $1.07¾, declined to $1.06½, improved to $1.7¾, and closed at $1.07½. Seller November sold at $1.06½@1.07½, closing at $1.06¾. Seller the year sold at $1.06@1.07½, closing at $1.06¾. No. 1 spring was dull, closing nominally at $1.16@1.15. No. 2 spring closed at $1.07½, No. 3 do at 98c, and rejected do at 86½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.14; 78,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08; 36,000 bu do at $1.07¾; 49,000 bu do at $1.07½c; 15,000 bu do at $1.07¼; 40,000 bu do at $1.07; 29,000 bu do at $1.06¾; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at 98½c; 400 bu do at 98¼c; 21,600 bu do at 98c; 9,600 bu do at 97½c; 2,400 bu do at 97c; 1,600 bu do at 96c; 2,000 bu rejected spring at 87c; 14,400 bu do at 86½c. Total, 302,400 bu.

Corn was a little more active; being in better demand at yesterday's prices for November, and at ½c advance for cash lots. There was, however, no shipping demand till near the close, when several lots were taken for that purpose, in sympathy with a stronger New York, and the decline in lake freights. The activity was principally speculative, and originated in the discovery that old receipts are falling off for lack of prices that will pay the farmer. We have a tremendously large short interest in corn just now, and a sharp turn in the market might occur at any moment. The recent shrinkage in quotations has been a long and gradual one; all who have sold short have made money for several months past; and encouraged by this, the shorts have kept on selling to any one that would buy. Some of them grew rather scary to-day, and filled in. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 29⅞c, and advanced to 30⅛c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts closed strong at 31c in the Central Elevator, and 30½c elsewhere. Seller November sold at 30⅞@31⅛c, closing at the outside. Seller December was quiet at 30¼@30⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 32,800 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 38,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 55,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 30¼c; 45,000 bu do at 30c; 15,000 bu do at 29⅞c; 6,400 bu rejected at 28c. Total, 293,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, and ⅛@¼c lower, under a limited demand, both for cash and future delivery, in sympathy with an easier tone reported from New York. Seller the month sold at 21@21⅛c; seller November at 21⅝@22c; and seller December at 23⅛@23¼, all closing dull. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 21⅛c; 3,400 bu do, at 21¼c; 2,400 bu do, at 21⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 21c; 2,400 bu rejected at 19c; 1,200 bu do at 18½c. Total 31,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's outside quotation. Buyers early sought to force a ½c decline, but were obliged to yield to a determination on the part of holders to take the highest, and no less. Sales were reported of 9,200 bu No 2 at 50½c; 400 bu rejected at 47c; 400 bu do at 46c. Total 10,000 bu.

Barley was more active, and averaged ½c higher. The market opened strong, and, under a good demand, the highest prices of yesterday were soon reached; but buyers of No. 2 were soon satisfied, and about noon the market weakened, declining to 62c at the close. Seller the month sold at 61@62c, the inside at the close. No. 3 was in demand all through the session, closing at 47c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 63c; 4,800 bu do at 62½c; 33,000 bu do at 62c, 10,600 bu do at 61½c; 5,000 bu do at 61c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 47½c; 3,200 bu do at 47¼c; 35,000 bu do at 47c, 400 bu do at 46c; 4,000 bu rejected at 37½c; 12,800 bu do at 37c; 1,600 bu do at 36½c; 400 bu do at 36c; 800 bu by sample at 80c; 800 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 68c; 800 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 48c. Total, 120,000 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain reported as in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Oct. 19, '72.	Oct. 12, '72.	Oct. 21, '71.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,395
No. 2 amber	....	....	1,392
No. 1 white	....	....	....
No. 2 white	....	....	....
No. 1 red	50	50	1,097
No. 2 red	1,807	1,142	9,824
No. 3 winter	1,722	1,416	6,297
Rejected winter	....	....	30
No. 1 spring	79,503	74,163	3,717
No. 2 spring	548,906	600,207	655,516
No. 3 spring	123,328	122,793	111,640
No. 1 hard spring	18,229	18,261	44,665
No. 2 hard spring	11,958	10,164	55,149
Rejected spring	66,897	75,600	34,662
No grade spring	1,590	658	1,363
Total	853,690	904,454	927,738
CORN.			
White	2,551	2,196	298
Yellow	13,310	10,087	35,286
No. 1	206,714	202,035	47,051
No. 2	2,489,364	2,983,872	1,162,798
Rejected	8,647	16,741	41,058
No. 2 kiln dried	1,496	1,496	12,935
Rejected kiln dried	1,084	1,809	13,480
No grade	....	....	4,308
Total	2,723,656	3,218,166	1,347,356
OATS.			
No. 1	7,559	5,942	15,781
No. 2	611,742	623,980	1,165,151
Rejected	103,332	107,148	93,329
No grade	1,516	2,059	3,220
Total	723,849	739,079	1,267,491
RYE.			
No. 1	4,559	19,389	95,512
No. 2	159,188	135,803	312,320
Rejected	12,572	19,287	7,501
Total	176,319	174,479	445,341
BARLEY.			
No. 1	....	....	....
No. 2	229,015	288,969	273,772
No. 3	177,050	113,648	147,966
Rejected	63,334	73,583	11,250
No grade	1,238	1,674	....
Total	471,337	477,874	432,968

Total, 4,948,771 bu. This is a decrease during the past week of 50,754 bu wheat; 494,610 bu corn; 15,220 bu oats; 6,539 bu barley; and an increase of 1,840 bu rye.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Oct 15, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	26	158	....	749,926	1,147,534
London	284	400	....	14,650	344,816
Glasgow	100	16	47,000	132,522	53,274
Bristol	....	268	15,000	86,943	201,965
Hamburg	....	40	671,801	155,000	....
Bremen	....	10	67,020	7,500	19,360
Havre	2,602	....	367,167	1,300	....
West Indies	2,517	346	779,663	177,711	27,925
B. N. A. Col.	50	....	....	....	....
B. Guiana	243	25	7,500	3,185	....
N. Granada	52	90	142,565	4,657	1,150
Venezuela	5	55	145,532	11,716	1,984
Central America	....	....	....	215	....
Mexico	....	....	....	3,743	1,869
Brazil	....	....	39,438	....	....
Total	5,879	1,616	2,172,784	1,353,378	1,793,677
Week Oct. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week Sept. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week Sept. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And 203,291 lbs butter; 27,153 lbs grease.

And from Nov. 1 to Oct. 15, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	176,365	150,181	81,431
Beef, pkgs	96,922	134,891	70,632
Lard, lbs	166,298,261	99,898,291	26,744,638
Bacon, lbs	199,888,994	61,932,094	28,499,899
Butter, lbs	4,968,736	6,231,270	1,360,614
Cheese, lbs	85,670,741	70,653,209	56,360,841
Tallow, lbs	56,898,710	32,164,272	20,229,276

The exports of the hog product from the principal exporting ports from Nov. 1, 1871, to Oct. 16, from New York, and to Oct. 12, 1872, from other ports, compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1870, to Oct. 31, 1871, give the following results. The number of barrels of pork is included reckoned in 1871-2 at 200 lbs to the brl, and Philadelphia December estimated:

	1871-72. Nov. 1 to Oct. 16.	1870-71. Nov. 1 to Oct. 31.
Meats, lbs	309,253,804	142,422,113
Lard, lbs	198,524,910	118,328,691
Total	507,778,714	260,751,804

The State Auditor of Ohio makes the total number of hogs in that State in 1872, 2,315,554, against 2,164,493 in 1871.

The State Auditor of Iowa makes the total number of hogs in that State in 1872, 1,244,169, against 1,008,671 in 1871.

The total number of hogs in the State of Missouri in 1872 is reported at 2,915,168, against 2,514,997 in 1871.

There will soon be a report of the number of hogs in Illinois in 1872, in comparison with the number in 1871.

The State of Indiana does not make the official count of the number of live stock in the State.

The total number of swine in the United States in February, 1872, as given by the Agricultural Bureau report, was 31,796,300, against 29,457,500 in February, 1871, and 26,751,400 in February, 1870.

The number of hogs in the undermentioned States, by census report for 1860, 1860, 1870, and by reports of the Department of Agriculture for 1871 and 1872, taken in February each year:

By	1860—U. S. Census	1860—U. S. Census	1870—U. S. Census	1871—Agricult'l Report	1872—Agricult'l Report
Ohio	1,964,770	2,482,239	1,342,566	2,032,000	2,178,800
Indiana	2,263,776	2,344,562	1,686,493	2,249,000	2,459,600
Illinois	1,915,907	2,594,102	2,706,388	2,595,000	2,596,400
Missouri	1,702,625	2,080,783	2,306,430	2,337,000	2,550,000
Iowa	323,247	1,052,002	1,353,908	2,100,000	2,108,000
Kentucky	2,891,163	1,564,850	1,838,111	1,994,100	2,113,700
Tennessee	3,104,800	2,452,155	1,921,545	1,950,000	1,950,800
Wisconsin	159,276	404,823	506,341	531,900	541,900
Michigan	205,847	431,960	414,422	517,400	532,000
Kansas	....	144,800	204,060	304,800	381,000
Total	14,531,411	17,489,225	14,765,010	18,083,300	19,028,200

The United States Census Report for 1870 of the number of hogs, gives the population of each State, and the number of hogs to each 100 of population, and the statement for 1870 is the result. It will, however, probably, vary some from the above, but will be more, not less. There is a wide difference between the Agricultural Department Report of the number of hogs in Iowa as compared with the State Auditor's Report of the number of hogs in that State.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and strong, especially on cash lots, which closed at $1.10. Seller the month closed at $1.09¼, and seller November at $1.08¾. Corn was quiet and firm, closing at 30⅝c seller the month, and 31½c seller November. Lake freights were 1c lower, two charters being taken at 15c for corn by sail to Buffalo.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

ALCOHOL—Continued in good demand at $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Was quiet, there being little or no demand either on local or shipping account. The new crop is reported as light and of a poor quality. We continue to quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair, $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $150.00@160.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—The supply of beans is fully equal to the demand; choice navies sell readily at $2.25@2.60; common varieties are dull and quotable at $1.50@2.00. Sales include 25 brls prime medium at $2.25; 20 brls good at $2.10; 10 brls at $1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Met with a good steady demand at previous quotations. Many dealers are asking $12.50 per m for common brick. Other materials are firm and unchanged. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.60 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
[illegible]	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
	6.50	9.00
	7.00	9.50
	7.50	11.00
	8.50	13.00
	9.00	15.00
	10.50	17.00
	12.00	18.50
	13.00	20.00
	15.00	24.00
	16.00	26.00

BUTTER—The principal feature of interest in connection with this market during the week under review was the weakness developed in choice grades. This was due to the large increase in the receipts of such, and not to any falling off in the demand, which continues steadily active, both to supply the wants of local consumers and for shipment. Prices of choice dairy are fully 2c lower than on this day last week, and there are indications of a further decline. Other grades have been disproportionately low for some time past, and quotations remain unchanged. Following are the prices now current: Strictly dairy, 25@26c; fair to good grades, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Grain bags continue very quiet, there being but a limited inquiry from any source, but prices remain firm, owing to the reduced condition of the stocks and the firmness of the raw material. In burlaps and gunnies a fairly active movement is witnessed, at steady prices. Wool sacks: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@21½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—Steady improvement is noticeable in the general features of the market for goods in this line. The demand exhibits a steady increase as the season advances, and prices are gradually working firmer. The market is well stocked, and dealers anticipate a prosperous season. Following are the prices current:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.60
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.75@1.80
Corn, Elgin	2.25@2.40
Corn, Yalmouth	
Peas, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lobster, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Lobster, 1 lb	2.75
Oysters, 2 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 1 lb	2.25
	1.25

COOPERAGE—Continues quiet and prices remain steady at previous quotations. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.80@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@7.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $18.00@20.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ℔ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in fair demand, prices ranging from $4.00@4.75 per box for pears. Grapes 20@30c per lb.

CHEESE—An advance of ½c has been established in prices of this staple. The demand continues active, and with stocks only fair, dealers are firm in their views at the improvement. We now quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—The coal market has ruled active throughout the past week, with prices firm and advancing, both anthracite and bituminous varieties sharing in the upward movement. Of the latter, the supply is remarkably small for this season of the year, and present indications point to a further advance. Following are the prices current. Lehigh lump, $11.50; Lehigh prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $10.00@11.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00@10.50; Blossburg, $9.50@10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Steady activity is witnessed in the drug market, and the firmness that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. The only important changes in values since our last report were an advance of 25c in gum opium, 25c in lye, and 50c in potash. We revise our list as follows:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.40	@ 1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	37	@ 40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@ 70
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@ 30
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@ 1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.30	@ 1.35
Borax, ref., lb	38	@ 43
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@ 18
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@ 1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@ 50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@ 1.50
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	45	@ 50
Gum camphor, lb	48	@ 50
Gum opium, lb	8.25	@ 8.50
Gum shellac, lb	45	@ 50
Glue, white, lb	45	@ 50
Iodine, lb	11.50	@ 12.50
Lye, conc, case	8.25	@
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@ 5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	5.50	@ 6.00
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@ 1.30
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	6.00	@ 6.25
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@ 70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb		
Potassium, iod., lb	3.75	
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.75	
Red precip., lb	1.50	@ 1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@ 2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@ 2.00
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@ 5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@ 15
Sulphur, lb	5	@ 6

EGGS—The offerings are liberal, and under a full demand, prices range about the same. Sales include 36 cases and 1,200 doz at 23c; 100 pkgs fresh at 24c; 10 cases pickled at 20c.

FEATHERS—Under a good demand prices are steady, and quotable at 70@71c for prime live geese at first hands; 71½c jobbing prices. Mixed feathers vary from 20@50c, according to quality.

FISH—During the past week the stocks of fish have been much improved, and dealers are again filling orders with a good degree of promptness. Some descriptions, however (notably salmon and herring), are still in light supply. Prices have been firmly sustained all around, while in No. 1 shore mackerel, and in scaled herring, an advance has been established. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $4.25@4.50; No. 2, $4.00@4.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A marked improvement is noted in the demand for fruits, and, as a result, a better, firmer feeling prevails. No advance has taken place in any article in the list, but the general market is firmer, and in many descriptions the present tendency is rather upward. Nuts are meeting with a good demand, and are firm at quotations. Following are the prices current: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@8½c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, $2.25@3.30; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 28@29c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 5½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8½@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $4.50@7.00.

GAME—The offerings are very large, and this, with unfavorable weather, tends to weaken prices. Sales include 15 doz prairie chickens at $3.40@3.50; 5 doz Mallard ducks at $3.00; 25 doz do at $2.25@2.50; 8 doz small at $1.25@1.75; 6 doz snipe at $1.00; 3 saddles of venison at 20c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—The receipts of apples are very large, and the winter varieties are going into store. All apples sell slowly in a retail way at $1.00@2.25 per brl. Grapes, pears, and quinces are in fair request. Cranberries steady at $10.00@12.00 per brl for choice [illegible], and $8.00@9.00 for wild. Sales comprise 150 brls apples at $2.25@2.50; 80 brls at $2.37½; 40 brls at $1.75; 50 brls at $1.75; 25 brls at $1.50; 1 car at $2.00; [illegible] $1.90. 70 baskets quinces at $1.00@1.25; 60 at $1.00; 2 baskets pears at $1.00. 15 cases Catawba 75c. at $3.25; 10 cases Isabella at $2.75. 125 brls cranberries at $10.75; 50 brls at $11.00@11.50; 50 brls cranberries, Bugle at $12.00; 50 brls at $11.00.

GROCERIES—Trade has been only moderately active since our last review, the attendance of interior merchants being noticeably smaller, while the order business has also fallen off some. The volume of trade is, however, fully up to the average of former years at this season, and, all things considered, our jobbers have no cause to complain. The general market is steady so for the leading staples. Choice coffees firm here and at the East, and an advance is predicted. The sugar market is strong, both for raw and refined grades, and A's and extra C's were to-day marked up ⅛c. Syrups, spices, rice, and soaps are steady and firm. We now quote:

[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—There were no changes to note. The demand continues good at the following range of prices:

[illegible]

LEATHER—In this market the past week has witnessed no change worthy of note. The demand is good, both on local and interior account, and prices are uniformly firm. We quote:

[illegible]

LEMONS—The supply, although not large, is ample for present wants. Prices are unchanged, and range from $9.00@10.00 for French, $7.50@8.00 for Malagas. New oranges quoted at $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are in continued good demand. Stocks are ample and values steady. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 12c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Trade was fairly active and prices ruled steady, as follows: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do $6.37½@6.55; 6d to 60d, do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do $6.82½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was fair for the season, and prices steady, as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	15	@	16
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	5.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00	@	6.50

OILS—Lard oil has eased off 2@3c per gallon, in sympathy with lard, with which exceptions our quotations are substantially the same as a week ago. The market is well supplied with nearly all descriptions, and a satisfactory business is doing. We quote: Carbon, 27@27½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; do, ice-pressed, 78c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business was only fairly active during the past week, and values underwent no perceptible change. Below are the prices current:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	14.50

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

PIG IRON—Continues active, with prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 67.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 65.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 65.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 61.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 59.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 62.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 60.00

PAPER STOCK—Is quiet, with but slight variation in prices. We quote:

Country mixed rags, ℔ lb	3½@3¾
Cotton rags, ℔ lb	3¾@4
Woollen rags, ℔ lb	1¾@2
Soft woollen rags, ℔ lb	7 @8
Rope and bagging, ℔ lb	3¼@4
Cable rope, ℔ lb	4 @5
Printed paper and books, ℔ lb	4 @5
Common paper, ℔ lb	1 @1½

POULTRY—Was very quiet. The supply is large, and prices weaker. Sales include 8 coops tied chickens at $3.25; 6 coops do at $3.00; 16 coops mixed at $2.50; 8 coops do at $2.00; 1 coop ducks at $4.00; 3 coops turkeys at 11½c; 1 do at 10c.

POTATOES—The market is overstocked, and common lots of mixed are unsalable. Choice peachblows are in fair request, prices ranging from 45@50c. Potatoes sell from store at 50@55c. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 50c, delivered; 2 cars at 45c, delivered; 1 at 40c; 1 car white at 30c; 1 car do at 25c, on track; 1 car mixed at 25c.

SWEET POTATOES—The receipts are larger, and prices lower. Sales include 50 brls at $3.00; 100 do at $2.90; 75 brls at $2.85.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—A fair amount of business was transacted, and quotations are unchanged, as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.20
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	9x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.20
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SALT—Continues to meet with good inquiry, and the market is quite firm, owing to light stocks and high freights. We continue to quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.20; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—Timothy was in some demand to-day, prices ranging about the same. Clover and flax quiet. Sales comprise 6 sacks prime at $3.10; 36 sacks at $3.00; 30 sacks at $2.95; 83 sacks at $2.90; 161 sacks at $2.80; 5 sacks clover at $5.60; 23 sacks flax at $1.52½.

TEAS—Remain steady and unchanged. Following are the ruling prices: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Is in steady fair request at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Prices have advanced 50c per cord during the week, the following now being current: Beach, $12.50; maple, $13.50; hickory, $14.00@14.50; slabs, $9.00.

WOOL—There has been a small demand for particular grades; but aside from this there was no perceptible change, the market ruling dull, with prices little better than nominal. We quote:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	35@40c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	30@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@45c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	30@35c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Continue firm, and the demand is unabated. Rates are unchanged and rule as follows:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl	Grain in bulk	Dressed hogs in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38		
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.65	1.30		
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.70		
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.70		
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70		
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,853	7,831	1,119
Tuesday	2,222	6,594	1,380
Total	4,075	14,425	2,499
Same time last week	4,863	36,046	1,825

The following are the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	301	4,984	

CATTLE—Under this head there was nothing new to note, the general market continuing dull, with prices weak and unsettled. There was some inquiry for Texas cattle to meet the wants of packers and city butchers, and notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the supply consisted of this foreign stock, prices sustained little or no decline. Native cattle were almost wholly neglected, shippers being virtually out of the market, while feeders and butchers seemed to prefer Texas cattle at the prices at which they were offering, and, light as was the supply of natives, it considerably exceeded the demand. The quality was poor, there being no extra, and barely a half-dozen choice, droves on sale. Hence the average of prices was low. The extreme range was $1.75@5.87½, but sales at over $4.50 were rare, while most of the transfers were at prices ranging downward from $4.25. Stock steers sold at $3.00@3.50 for common roughish lots; at $3.75@3.90 for medium, and at $4.00@4.25 for good to prime qualities, which are substantially the prices current last week. The receipts so far this week have been light, and if Western shippers will display the good sense to withhold shipments of common and medium grades for a few days longer the market may recover from its present depression. Advices from the East, though not so discouraging as during last week, are still far from stimulating, and for the present shippers may be expected to continue to buy on a somewhat limited scale. The market closed dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
19	Texas cattle	1,153	$2.00
37	Texas cattle	975	2.60
20	Texas cattle	962	2.90
74	Texas cattle	1,076	3.50
19	Texas cattle	927	2.70
13	Texas cattle	836	2.12½
10	cows	1,035	4.25
48	cows	755	3.25
19	extra cows	1,078	4.90
54	butchers' stock	1,155	4.25
14	oxen	1,404	3.35
10	stockers	1,060	4.00
41	Texas cows	800	2.37½
19	Texas steers	930	3.25
19	Texas steers	910	3.37
106	Texas steers	758	3.25
19	fleshy steers	1,073	4.90
22	Texas steers	970	3.25
31	Texas cattle	848	2.60
19	Texas cattle	928	2.70
40	stockers	879	3.70
75	Texas cattle	1,008	3.50
60	Texas cattle	1,025	3.50
48	Texas cattle	745	3.25
15	stockers	1,182	2.50
27	butchers' cattle	800	2.75
69	Texas cattle	926	2.65
	stockers	1,001	[illegible]
		811	3.50
12	stockers	775	2.75
18	stockers	915	3.40
15	choice steers	1,243	5.87½
43	good steers	1,260	5.30
102	Texan steers (corn fed)	1,214	4.40
41	Texan steers	813	2.37½

HOGS—The receipts since Saturday have been 14,425, against 36,046 for the same time last week; a decrease of 21,621. Under the light supply the market was stronger, though in the absence of active competition sellers did not succeed in working up prices to any considerable extent until late in the day, when an advance of 5c was established. Shippers were the almost exclusive operators, but their wants proved equal to the supply, the market closing firm with the same supply. Sales were at $4.00@4.55 for common, and at $4.55@4.65 for good to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	246	$4.50	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	235	4.45	236	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	255	4.60	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	274	4.50	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	271	4.50	87	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	220	4.50	94	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	234	4.50	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	226	4.50	80	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	269	4.50	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	291	4.55	112	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	311	4.25	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	311	4.55	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	244	4.45	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	220	4.00	54	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	274	4.45	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	232	4.45	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	289	4.45	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
77	282	4.55	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	267	4.60	61	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Only a moderate amount of business was done in this market. Buyers were scarce, and sales dragged at $3.25@3.75 for common, at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to choice. Extra would command $5.25.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

In the dry goods market the past week has developed no new features worthy of special note. There has been some slight falling off in the demand—due, no doubt, to the continued stringency in the money market—but the demand is still more than usually active for the season, and a good feeling prevails generally. In prices there have been few variations. Cotton goods, especially standard makes, are held with more pronounced firmness, in sympathy with the raw material, while in woollens the constantly increasing demand tends to stiffen prices. The more western markets have been the chief seats of business in woollen goods, and a large share is inquiry for duplicates, while, in some, assortments are being broken. Woollen dress goods, with the temporary discontinuance of the production of heavy weight woollens, to a certain extent, influencing the market, and there seems to be no disposition to make sales at the sacrifice of prices. With some important exceptions stocks are full in all departments, and, aside from a resistance occasioned by the firmness of prices, the market appears to be in a healthy condition. Carpetings are moving slowly, prospects of lower prices later in the season leads retailers to restrict their purchases to meeting immediate wants, and the trade is light, for the season. The following quotations are furnished:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	13½	Great Falls E, 4-4	[illegible]
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	[illegible]
Atlantic D, 4-4	13½	Cabot W, 4-4	[illegible]
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence LL	[illegible]
Indian Head, 4-4	13½	Agawam F	[illegible]
Indian Head, 3-4	12	New Hartford A	[illegible]
Stark A, 4-4	13½	Swift River	[illegible]
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Arlington B	[illegible]
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY, Oct. 22.

Vessels still continued to be in fair demand, and rates unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00	Green Bay	[illegible]
Ludington	4.75	Grand Haven	[illegible]
Pentwater	4.50	Oconto	[illegible]
Menominee	5.00	Eustaleo	[illegible]
Muskegon	4.00	Alpena	[illegible]
Grand River	4.00	Two Rivers	[illegible]

The receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	7,833	[illegible]
Shingles, m	2,550	[illegible]
Lath, m	699	[illegible]

Corresponding date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	1,692	[illegible]
Shingles, m	1,858	[illegible]
Lath, m	333	[illegible]

LUMBER AFLOAT—There was a large fleet on hand yesterday. Cargoes were in good demand, and quite a number of sales were made. Prices were unchanged, as follows:

[illegible]

AT THE YARDS—Buyers were in good attendance, and a good business was transacted. Prices were easy, and nominally unchanged, as follows:

[illegible]

ON TRACK—Shingles were in fair demand at the annexed prices:

[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when lumber, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches at base.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ....Oct. 22.

[illegible], Green Bay, 720 m shingles, [illegible]

[illegible], Cedar River, 130 m lumber, [illegible]

[illegible], Milwaukee, 120 brls flour, 49 pkgs fish, and sundries.

[illegible], Ogdensburg, 41 pkgs fish, and sundries.

[illegible], Ogdensburg, sundries.

[illegible], Buffalo, 480 bars railroad iron, and 100 tons pig iron, and sundries.

[illegible], Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

[illegible], Oswego, 450 tons railroad iron.

[illegible], Howard, White Lake, 100 m lumber.

[illegible], Menominee, 200 m lumber.

[illegible], Oswego, 2,500 brls salt.

[illegible], 90 m lumber.

[illegible], Muskegon, 240 m lumber, 35 m lath.

[illegible], Erie, 797 tons coal.

[illegible], 52 cds wood.

[illegible], Joseph, 45 m lumber.

[illegible], Frankfort, 90 m lumber.

[illegible], Muskegon, 72 m lumber, 25 m lath.

[illegible], Sturgeon Bay, 125 lumber, 200 m lath.

[illegible], Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

[illegible], Merrill, Bay City, 200 m lumber.

[illegible], Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

[illegible], Cleveland, 1,224 tons coal.

[illegible], Ludington, 190 m lumber.

[illegible], St. Joseph, sundries.

[illegible], Milwaukee, 625 tons coal.

[illegible], Kingston, 340 tons pig iron.

[illegible], Manistee, 140 m lumber.

[illegible], Holland, 20 cords wood, 15 cords bark.

[illegible], Manistee, 185 m lumber.

[illegible], Ludington, 130 m lumber.

[illegible], Wolf River, 74 cords wood.

[illegible], Buffalo, 500 tons coal.

[illegible], Cedar River, 150 m lumber.

[illegible], Manistee, 110 m lumber.

[illegible], Big Scamico, 225 m lumber, 100 m [illegible]

[illegible], 20 m lath.

[illegible], Manistee, 120 m lumber.

[illegible], Menominee, 225 m lumber.

[illegible], Oswego, 2,800 brls salt.

[illegible], Kingston, 388¾ tons pig iron.

[illegible], Byng Inlet, 177,175 feet lumber.

[illegible], Jacksonport, 60 cds wood, 60 cds bark.

[illegible], Muskegon, 85 m lumber.

[illegible], Ludington, 94 m lumber.

[illegible], Grand Haven, 77 cds wood.

[illegible], Menominee, 190 m lumber.

[illegible], South Haven, 26 cds wood, 40 cds wood.

[illegible], White River, 130 m lumber.

[illegible], Manistee, 150 m lumber.

[illegible], White Lake, 135 m lumber.

[illegible], White Lake, 100 m lumber.

[illegible], White Lake, 60 m lumber.

[illegible], Saugatuck, 45 m lumber, 200 m [illegible]

[illegible], 10 boxes fish, and sundries.

[illegible], 180 m lumber.

[illegible], Pensaukee, 130 m lumber, 10 m [illegible]

[illegible], White River, 80 m lumber, 10 m [illegible]

[illegible], Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.

[illegible], White Lake, 95 m lumber.

[illegible], Jacksonport, 1,515 telegraph poles, 2,000 [illegible]

[illegible], Menominee, 375 m lumber.

CLEARED ....Oct. 22.

[illegible], Green Bay, 400 brls beef, and sundries.

[illegible], Cedar River, 20 brls beef, and sundries.

[illegible], Sheboygan, 40 bdls hides, and sundries.

[illegible], Ogdensburg, 11,362 corn, 200 brls flour, [illegible]

[illegible], Scott, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat, 100 brls [illegible] and sundries.

[illegible], 500 bu corn, 70 brls flour, 500 [illegible] and sundries.

[illegible], Buffalo, 39,562 bu barley, 1,450 brls [illegible], boxes garden seeds, and sundries.

[illegible], Joseph, sundries.

[illegible], Buffalo, 16,500 corn.

[illegible], Ludington, 5,000 bu oats.

[illegible], White Lake, 3 brls beef, 2 brls pork, [illegible]

[illegible], Saugatuck, sundries.

[illegible], Buffalo, 20,000 barley.

[illegible], Buffalo, 19,500 wheat.

[illegible], White River, 42 brls pork.

[illegible], Menominee, 9 brls beef, 8 brls pork.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Oct. 22.—Charters were: From [illegible], schrs William Sturges, barque [illegible], wheat at 18c, both yesterday; [illegible] Milwaukee Bell, rye on p. t.; [illegible], corn at 16c; schrs Sunrise, [illegible], Ishpening, Idaho, Nassau, Golden Fleece, and F. D. Barker, [illegible] D. R. Martin, barley on p. t. To[illegible] 9, capacity 195,500 bu; corn 1, [illegible] bu; barley 2, capacity 45,000 bu; [illegible] 15,000 bu.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible] Bronchials for Coughs, Colds, etc. [illegible] Brown's Teething Cordial for children, [illegible] and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by [illegible]

[illegible] and Puff, the eminent prima [illegible] to the superiority of Burnett's [illegible] for the toilet. So do thousands of [illegible]

Hair Producer.—Hair Oils, Pomades [illegible] have had their day. They belong to [illegible] Nobody that understands the chemistry [illegible] the philosophy of the growth [illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT [illegible] to employ gentlemen and ladies to [illegible] the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle [illegible] Stitch alike on both sides. It will [illegible] tuck, quilt, bind, braid, gather, and [illegible] the finest nainsook to beaver overcoating. For further particulars, address [illegible] & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. [illegible]

WANTED—WE WANT AN AGENT, [illegible] gentleman, in every town and city in [illegible] Address for city, $5 to $15 per day [illegible] machine agents can do a large business [illegible] Send for circulars. Sample, mail [illegible] dollars. GILL, HOLLAND & CO.

WANTED—TO TRANSACT AN OFFICE [illegible] from $25 to $100 per day is often [illegible] man at once in all large towns in Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. Address [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE [illegible] a day with my goods; every article [illegible] as flour; samples free. G. M. LIN[illegible] Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—THE VERY BEST CHANCE [illegible] Profits $4 to $30 a day. Try it. Particulars WOODWARD, LEWIS & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—$20 WATCH FREE—MEN AND [illegible] $30 to $75 a week, with our golden [illegible] new thing; take well everywhere. Call, or send stamp for [illegible] West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO MAKE [illegible] Sample, by mail, 15 cents. Address WESTERN MFG. CO., 117 Third-av.

WANTED—FOR FAST SELLING AND [illegible] article in every family. Money made [illegible] and 10 o'clock a. m., at 300 West [illegible]

WANTED—TO SELL WALKER & [illegible] Sign, patented March 5, 1872. [illegible] article for business men ever [illegible] sight, and is used by every [illegible] This is no humbug, call and see at 220 [illegible]

WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY [illegible] in every house; good canvassers [illegible] $100 per month. Address ELAS[illegible] South Canal-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL HOTEL [illegible] either male or female, with [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR $4,000, TO [illegible] in the country, near town [illegible] Address A. MUL[illegible]

WANTED—IN CARRIAGE BUSINESS; [illegible] capital required, $800. For [illegible] E. F. CAMP, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $3,000 [illegible] in this city; the lone [illegible] Please address R 34, [illegible] can be had.

WANTED—A PARTY HAVING A SUITABLE [illegible], also two horses [illegible] with a person having [illegible] for the winter months.

WANTED—UNUSUAL OPENING FOR [illegible] thousand dollars ($20,000 now [illegible] paying well, centrally [illegible] business. Address [illegible] giving name.

WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $8,000 TO [illegible] partnership in an established fancy [illegible] opening a larger store. Must [illegible] temperate habits, and have [illegible] No others need apply [illegible] full particulars, T 34, Tribune [illegible]

WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, OF [illegible] in the concert business. Location [illegible] Call at 179 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

[illegible] PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE [illegible] circular saw-mills, [illegible] corn-shellers, belting, &c. [illegible] South Canal-st.

[illegible] STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES [illegible] boilers, shingle machines. [illegible] Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible] HOTEL STOVE, CUT[illegible] tables, chairs, etc., for res[illegible] STRENG & CO., corner [illegible]

[illegible] BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE [illegible] nearly good as new. [illegible] opposite Union Park.

[illegible] HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR [illegible] customer by addressing FUR[illegible]

F[illegible] FOR SALE [illegible]

LOANS MADE [illegible] on real estate [illegible]

LAUNDER'S [illegible] diamonds [illegible]

MONEY LOANED [illegible] paper bought.

WANTED [illegible] mortgage [illegible] BISHOP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND BOARD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

BOARD WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL.

DIVORCES.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Reform and Reconciliation in Chicago.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

out every unfaithful official. I do not ask that the policy of his Administration shall be to turn honest men out because of their politics; there will be enough removals made when those that are found to be unworthy are removed. [Cheers.]

GENERAL GRANT.

Now, my countrymen, upon one or two other subjects, and then I will detain you no longer. It is a grave question that you are to respond to on the 5th day of next month: Shall General Grant be re-elected? [Cries of "No, no."] Shall he be re-elected on the 5th day of next month? and upon that question I wish to submit a few suggestions to you. I have no criticisms to make upon General Grant as a military man; he came out of the war a victor, with the crown of victory upon his forehead, and the American people are willing, and were willing, that he should enjoy the honors of his triumph. Aye, the American Congress went very far to honor General Grant; they created for him a new rank and a new title, which George Washington never enjoyed, which Winfield Scott never enjoyed, the title of "General of the Army," higher than Lieutenant, or Brigadier, or Major General, and with that title for life there went a salary of $18,000 a year, and the people—I believe the majority of the people—would have rejoiced had General Grant been content to wear the title and to receive the salary, and still be at the head of the American army; but he was not content; he said it was not enough; I must have something more; I must have the political power of this country; the 60,000 office-holders shall be at my will in respect to the tenure of office; and when General Grant sought to leave the military profession and to hold the political power of this country, to administer the civil service, he sought to leave the position for which he was qualified, and to fill one that he was not qualified for.

General Grant has been called upon to execute the laws; his profession was that of a soldier. From the time he entered West Point until he became President, his duties were those in the military line and profession. When did he learn the laws that govern this country, the complicated treaties that regulate our relations with foreign nations; when did he acquire knowledge of these, which would enable him to execute them?

THE FIRST VIOLATION.

On the first day that General Grant became President he violated, as far as he had the power to violate it, one of the oldest statutes on the books. In George Washington's Administration it had been provided that no importer of foreign commodities should be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. That law rested upon a sound reason, and from the days of Washington it remained unchanged, and later down to the days of Grant's Administration. On the first afternoon that General Grant was President, he sent the name of A. T. Stewart to the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury—the largest importing merchant, perhaps, in the world. I speak of this to show you that he lacked that knowledge and familiarity with our laws that enabled him to see that they were faithfully carried out, in the language of the Constitution.

GRANT'S PLEDGE.

But, gentlemen, do you recollect the pledge that General Grant made before his election? Do you recollect the last sentence in the letter which he wrote accepting the nomination, four years ago? I know it sank into your memories and into your hearts, and this sentence carried for him the votes of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the people; and that sentence was this: "Let us have peace." "Let us have peace." What did he mean by that? He didn't mean that the war must stop, for the war was over three years and more. He meant, let us have political peace; let us have fraternity, friendship, and kindness between the men of the North and the men of the South; and how is it now that men come to you and address you to make you feel and believe that there ought not to be kindness and fraternity between the people of the North and the people of the South? Four years ago he said it was to be peace, and I ask you to-night, is it as well to-day between the people of the North and the people of the South as it was the day that General Grant was elected? Is there as much friendship, is there as much kindness, and is the commerce and trade between the North and the South as favorable as four years ago? You know that it is not.

Now, my countrymen, I believe if General Grant had been left to his own heart, and his own judgment, that he would have made that pledge to the American people good. It was the most solemn pledge that a politician ever made to a people on earth. It was clothed in the most solemn words that a politician ever used in addressing the people. Eighteen hundred years ago, when Jesus Christ was dedicated to his great work, between earth and the sky, was heard these same words: "Peace on earth, and good will to men." [Applause.] That sentiment was borrowed by General Grant when he made this pledge to the American people: "Let us have peace." But there was around General Grant, soon after he became the President,

A SENATORIAL CABAL

of great power, unscrupulous and ambitious, that controlled his policy in that respect. They said: "We will not allow the passions between the North and the South to die; for if there comes fraternity between the North and the South, the Republican party will die." But I say to you to-night, gentlemen, that the question is one of peace, of harmony, and of friendship, on the one side, and the perpetuity of Radicalism upon the other; and you take your choice between the sentiment that favors the strength, the prosperity of our country, and the happiness of the people, on the one side, and the perpetuation of a political party on the other.

I am not going to discuss this question at any great length. I know what address is made to you. You are told that still the fight is between the boys in gray and the boys in blue.

WHAT THEY FOUGHT FOR.

If there be any soldiers here to-night, any who fought in the war, I ask you for what did you shoot? I ask that your ballot in 1872 shall mean just what your shot meant in 1862. When you stood upon the rough edge of the battle, amid the roar of the cannon, why did you shoot? Not that there might be a dead man over there; not simply that there might be a widow in the Southern States mourn a dead husband; not that there might be orphans in the South; not that there might be desolate homes in the South. There were the incidents of the war; but you served, and you shot in order to maintain the legitimate authority of the country, and that the American people might be one and undivided power. [Applause.] The union of the American people was the sentiment that animated you during the war; it animated the patriot at home; it ought to animate you in casting your ballot in 1872. Let there be peace, that there may be prosperity.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

My countrymen, if the circumstances favored, I would like to speak very briefly upon the financial questions that occupy public attention [cries of "Go on"]—not at any length. You have been told that Horace Greeley is in favor of an immediate resumption of specie payment, and that that would bring financial disaster upon the country. Upon that question, as I understand it, neither party can make a charge against the other; for in the platform adopted at Cincinnati, and in the platform agreed to at Baltimore, and also the platform adopted at Philadelphia, upon which General Grant was nominated, it is declared alike in favor of an early resumption of specie payment. The platforms on that subject are nearly in the same language; so that no charge can be made against the one party or the other in respect to it. I do not intend to discuss these platforms on that question. I suppose you all feel that, as soon as it can be, there ought to be a resumption of specie payment: so that all the money and all the currency of the country will be of the same value. Every one of us feels the importance of that, and I am free to say that I do not look to any act of Congress for the resumption of specie payment. I believe that a

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT

is to be the result of commerce and trade and business. I believe that when this country shall produce of the great staples that command a foreign market such increased quantities that our sales abroad will bring the gold towards our shores instead of having it float constantly from us—specie payments will then be natural, easy, and permanent. That is my opinion about it; whether it be Mr. Greeley's or General Grant's I will not undertake to say to-night. I do not know that General Grant has expressed any opinion on that subject. [Laughter.] I am not sure that he has any opinion upon the subject. [Renewed laughter.] And, now, my countrymen, if you want an early resumption of specie payment, you want a prosperous country; you want a producing country; you want the Southern States that produce the cotton, and the tobacco, and the rice,—the great commodities that control the markets of foreign countries; you want these southern States to be prosperous; you want them to produce in the largest possible quantities those great staples that our sales abroad may exceed our purchases abroad. And when we have that state of commerce and trade, as I said before, we will have specie payment as natural and permanent.

TO THE DEMOCRATS.

I know there are some Democrats who do not like to vote—I know there do not any of them like to vote for General Grant—but some have hesitated about supporting Mr. Greeley. I am free to say to you that Mr. Greeley was not my choice; I had hoped that the Cincinnati Convention would select some Western man. I had rather expected Judge Davis, of Illinois, to be nominated, but, in the Providence of God, as I said, it is now either Grant or Greeley. No other man has now the least chance for an election. But if our votes are to have an influence on the approaching election at all, they must be cast for the one or the other. I know perfectly that Greeley stands upon a platform that Democrats are satisfied with, a platform of State Rights under the Constitution; a platform of the supremacy of the civil over the military power; a platform that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be respected and maintained; a platform for real, genuine, thorough reform in the Civil Service; and I choose to support Greeley upon that instead of General Grant upon the policy which has controlled his administration. I did not intend to say General Grant's policy, for I think his administration has been controlled to a very great extent by an irresponsible power surrounding him. What are the objections to supporting Mr. Greeley? Why, he has abused the Democrats! Of course he has, and very roundly and very soundly, and not very justly, as I think. But that is upon the issues that are passed. The issues that are past are dead, and upon those issues the Democracy and Mr. Greeley differed. Upon the present issue, the living issue, the issue of reform, the issue of integrity in the public service, the issue of preserving the rights of the States under the Constitution, what Democrat differs from the platform that I have discussed before you to-night? ["Not one."] None. I guess the Democrats have abused Mr. Greeley about as much as Mr. Greeley has abused them; and I guess the account is about square. But, as we are having a general and public amnesty, that may pass all away.

HOW TO MAKE BALLOTS COUNT.

Now, gentlemen, you and I, in voting on the 5th of next month, owe it to our country to make our ballots count something for the country. You know that you cannot make them count anything unless they shall be either for Grant or Greeley. ["Greeley."] There is no use in throwing a ballot away. How shall it be cast? We know, as Democrats and Liberal Republicans, that we do not agree with the policy of General Grant's Administration; we know that we are in favor of reform; that we are in favor of reconciliation; we are in favor of a united and harmonious people. We know that, and we know that the policy of General Grant's Administration is against it. So, when we come to vote, let our votes mean something. This great city of Chicago ought to speak in thunder tones at the election day,—this city, that so well understands her business, ought not to be a sectional city. This city that extends the arms of her commerce East and West, North and South, taking in the mighty interests of a great section and great regions of country—Chicago ought not to be sectional. Chicago ought not to hate any part of this country, but Chicago ought to desire that every State and every section shall be prosperous. Now, my countrymen, I ask that at the approaching election you shall consider this duty of yours, excluding prejudice, excluding the passions of the past, and discharge this duty in view of the present and the future.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

A good deal has been said about the elections that have recently taken place. Ohio has done well. She has not been carried, but, considering the amount of money that was used in that State, Ohio has done well. There will not be so much money between this and the 5th of November as there was prior to the October election to control it. I do not think any Grant man ought to refer to Pennsylvania with pride. When you read the dark and damning proof of the all-pervading corruption that carried Pennsylvania for your candidates, you ought, as honest men, to hang your heads in deep mortification and humiliation. [Cheers.] How any man that loves his country can be proud of a victory acquired as the victory in Pennsylvania was, is more than I can comprehend. Recently we had an election in Indiana. I was elected Governor of that State, I believe. A distinguished citizen of Indiana, in a speech made in this city last week, undertook to give the reasons why I was elected, and he said that it had something to do with charges wrongfully made against my competitor in respect to his habits. I do not think that had much to do with it at all. I know no charge,—and that would not be intimated at all,—no charge was ever made by me in respect to my competitor. I treated him as an honorable, high-minded, and worthy man. A good many other reasons have been given in Indiana and outside, why I was elected Governor of the State, but I believe, that the fact that in the State of Indiana public opinion has not settled down, is the main reason why I got the most votes; and I think that reason is backed by another,—that I got the most votes because the people wanted to give them to me. [Cheers.] I expect that is the sum and substance of the whole of that subject. Well, I am not going to discuss the Indiana election before you, except to say this: The Liberal Republicans and the Democracy will make a good effort to carry Indiana for Greeley and for Brown on the 5th of next month. [Cheers.] And I have an earnest hope that you will hear a cheering voice from that great State, the sister of Illinois.

IN CONCLUSION,

I thank you for the attention you have given me. It has afforded me pleasure to stand before so many of the men of Chicago,—you men who have built up here, within a year, an enduring and permanent monument to your enterprise, your energy, and your industry. Standing before you, I have been gratified at the opportunity to express in plain words my views upon these questions that I think ought to control our votes at the approaching election. I hope, when the election is over, I shall hear that Chicago has said, in her political faith and feeling, there shall be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a common country. I hope that Chicago will express in her ballot, and that all Illinois will express at the election, the great sentiment of Abraham Lincoln: "With malice towards none, with charity for all, we will follow the right as God giveth us to see the right."

MR. PENDLETON.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel abashed at the presence in which I stand to-night. One year ago your city was in ruins. The lightnings of Heaven seemed to have descended upon it, and to have stricken it with the red right hand of its impending wrath. To-day you have illustrated the fable of antiquity; you have realized the story of that bird which, alone of all its kind, found in its own smouldering ashes the elements of perpetual life, and rose from the heavenly fires which seemed to have consumed it, clothed with a more brilliant beauty, and imbued with a mightier power. As I rode to-day throughout your city, and saw the limits of that great conflagration, and as I saw the palatial edifices that you are building,—the stores, the warehouses, the elevators, the depots, the residences, the churches, and the school-houses, so perfect in their design and unequalled in their execution,—I felt that I must bow my head with a feeling akin to awe, and not far from reverence, in the presence of a human power, energy, enterprise, wealth, wisdom, which could accomplish so wonderful a work. [Applause.] I felt, gentlemen, that I might say without impiety—nay, rather that I was reverencing the Creator in praising his creatures: "Behold what works man hath wrought." I have been told that when that fire was burning, strong hearts grew weak, and that cheeks not accustomed to blanch turned pale; but that, when the extent of the calamity was fully recognized, the people of Chicago came together for consultation, and, laying aside all petty rivalries; laying aside all past animosities; laying aside all that had divided them in a career of prosperity for so many years, they united in one zealous, hearty, combined, determined effort to restore their city, and to repair its calamity. Gentlemen, I take that to be to-day an omen and an augury.

You are now in consultation, to-night, not about your city, but about your country, and, unless I misread the condition of its affairs, it will require from you the same energy, the same determination, the same combined action, to save it from calamity, that you have so successfully manifested in saving your own city; and, in the presence of so practical a people, coming together to consult upon such a question, I may well feel abashed. I shall speak with diffidence, but I shall speak without hesitation; because the convictions I entertain are sincere, and the words which I shall speak to you are those of truth and soberness.

GRANT'S ACCESSION TO POWER.

General Grant came to the Presidency of the United States under more favorable circumstances than any man who has ever occupied that high position. He had been a successful General; he had been at the head of the armies at the close of the war; he had granted terms alike honorable to the victor and the vanquished; he had travelled through the Southern States, and won golden encomiums from the people for the fairness and justness of his report as to their condition; he had not been engaged in the turmoil of political life; he had no friends to reward and no enemies to punish; he had uttered the sentiment to which Governor Hendricks has so beautifully alluded, "Let us have peace;" he had declared himself to be in favor of Civil Service Reform; he found his own friends in possession of all the political power of the country. For twelve years they had had possession of the Federal Government,—years of war, years of peace,—absolute possession of the Federal power; possession of the State Governments; two-thirds majority in Congress; in the Presidential chair the man of their election; in the Judiciary they found or they made a majority of the Judges. This was their opportunity.

WHAT HAS BEEN THEIR WORK?

Read the speeches that are made to you by the friends of General Grant here in the city of Chicago—made by your own friends and neighbors; made by those who come from abroad to speak to you, and what do they tell you? They tell you "we promised you peace," but there is no peace; "we promised you concord,"—there is no concord; "we promised you a restored Union,"—there is no reconciliation; "we promised you freedom everywhere,"—but there can be no freedom—there must be disfranchisement, there must be proscription; "the South is still rebellious," *habeas corpus* must be suspended;" "the elections must be supervised;" "the reconstructed Governments must be maintained;" "the whites are disloyal, and must be put down;" "the negroes are loyal, and must be put over them." This is their own statement of their success; and upon this success thus stated by them, they ask at your hands continuance of power. Gentlemen, they state the case fairly; they state it truly. This is their claim, and their only claim. They have had power; seven years of peaceful administration; seven years of unalloyed Radicalism; four years of General Grant's Administration; the President, Congress, and Judiciary; they have all done their uttermost, and they have so beggared the people of the South; they have so exasperated the races there; they have so despoiled the owners of property and the children of industry; they have so upturned the foundations of civil order and prosperous liberty, that they need the powers of an army; they need the powers of war; they need the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; they need the supervision of elections, to carry the Electoral vote of one single Southern State, and in order to get this power out of your hands, and win your confidence, to have your support, they have not hesitated to excite the bitterness of hatred, and to inflame again the passions, and prejudices, and animosities of flagrant war. General Grant promised to the people of this country civil service reform, but if you will read the speeches that are made by their own orators, they will prove to you that this Administration has done more than all others put together to degrade the public service and debauch the public morals. General Grant himself has received lands, moneys, homes, and presents of value from men who are aspiring to high public office, and he has afterwards appointed those men to those offices. I do not say he has done it corruptly; I say he has done it. [Laughter.] He has appointed relatives, and friends, and family connections in a degree unprecedented in the history of this country, to the high offices of the nation. I do not say that he has appointed them because they were his relatives. But I do say that to common people like you and me they have no other possible qualifications. He has surrounded himself with a ring of military secretaries, against the law, and without law, and with sycophantic adherents, whose interference with the appointments to office and pecuniary jobs is a by-word and scandal to the nation. He has himself administered the high office with which he was invested as if it were his personal property, the reward of his industry, the reward of his exertions, to be administered for his own personal benefit, as if his political adversaries and the people at large had no interest in it whatever.

THE REIGN OF CORRUPTION.

This conduct upon the part of the head of the Administration produced everywhere its legitimate results. Corruption pervades every department of the Government. Defalcations are as common as the day. Neglect of duty is made universal—universal by the example of the President. Absence from their posts of duty is the rule among the highest officers of the Government. Why, gentlemen, before the great elections in October, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and five out of the seven members of the Cabinet were engaged in stumping Ohio and Pennsylvania, and I see they are now engaged in stumping New York and New Jersey. Every exertion of every officer in the Government is called into requisition to re-elect the President; every department, in its official duties, is made to contribute to the same results. Every salary paid to every official is taxed for the same purpose. Work in the Navy Yard, the mails of the country, the supplies of the army, and those millions of dollars which lie in the Treasury to be used by Mr. Boutwell in Wall street, either by putting them upon the street or withdrawing them from it,—I say these are all used for the same purpose, and this demoralization is so plain to every man that it is generally believed that these exertions among high officials made for the re-election of the President proceed from a desire to continue in office, and not from any conviction either of political duty or of personal fidelity.

CABINET STUMP ORATORS.

Now, I do not say that these gentlemen of the Cabinet, who are engaged thus in enlightening the people, are not sincere in what they say to the people, but this I do say, that if they entertained different opinions, or if they were silent, they could not hold their offices for one moment. Well, gentlemen,

THE NECESSARY RESULT

of all that is also demonstrated. Our constitutional Government is made a personal Government in its worst form, and the Federal Government is gathering to itself under this system the powers of the State, and the President is gathering to himself all the powers of the Federal Government. Now, I am no alarmist; I would not exaggerate an evil to you; I would not exaggerate that evil to myself; but every thoughtful man must see that out of this seething mass of corruption, demoralization, personal Government, military rings, trading in office, there rises a figure, though vague and shadowy now, but which history tells us is to become a dire calamity of the public liberty. It was this conviction of universal corruption and the danger to the country consequent upon it, that

STARTLED THE HEART AND CONSCIENCE

of our people; that produced the Cincinnati Convention. It was this conviction that compelled thoughtful men to dwarf their antagonism, to forget and give up their past differences. It is this conviction that lays at the foundation of this combination which we are to see all over the country, here as well as everywhere else, of men who differ in opinion, in this supreme effort which is made for reconciliation in our country. The Cincinnati Convention met; it declared that impartial suffrage and universal amnesty, equality of right and equality of protection to all classes of our citizens, self-government, subordination of the military to the civil—that these were essential to preserve the free Government. Laying aside all other questions, putting aside all other doctrines, it invited those men who could agree with us and cordially co-operate with us. That, fellow-citizens, touched the heart of the Democratic party. [Cheers.]

Thoughtful men doubted; all men hesitated; weak men were frightened; but the great part of the Democratic party, with instinctive courage, responded peremptorily to the appeal, and, in their Convention in Baltimore, declared that the highest hopes of the Government, the hopes and prospects of liberty, required this co-operation; that we must save the Republic before we can administer it, and that, as for itself and its adherents, it would compose all minor differences; it would lay aside all past prejudice; it would forego all petty questions, and it would unite heart and soul with all those who would unite with it to restore peace to our people and purity to our Government. [Loud cheering.]

Gentlemen, humanity has been ennobled by deeds of self-denial and self-devotion. Men have dared and have died for their friends, and their country, and their God; but all history does not show a more unselfish or more magnanimous act of self-denial than this of the Democratic party. At the call of patriotism it stifled the cry of party; at the demand of the country, it silenced the voices of prejudices, of pride, of ambition, of life-long and honest antagonism. I said to these Liberal Republicans, in the presence of this calamity, and to avoid this danger,

"WE WILL ACCEPT YOUR INVITATION;

we will lay aside our animosity; we will hold in abeyance all our differences; we will accept your platform; we will adopt your candidate; he has been our earnest, determined, bitter, persistent and able opponent; but he is right on the question of to-day [cheers]; and we will be faithful to him, as he is faithful to the country; we will bring to his support all the power of our organization, all the persuasions of our authority; all the fidelity growing out of our principles, our history, and our traditions; we will unite with you in this one grand effort; and, if we succeed, we will leave to you the honor and the offices and the emoluments; and we will only ask from you that you shall restore peace to all our people." [Applause.] The Democratic party has shown itself to be

GREAT IN THE TRIUMPH OF ITS WISDOM

and power; greater still in the constancy with which it has borne danger, and darkness, and defeat; but, greater than all, when in this sublime act of self-abnegation, it laid aside every selfish aspiration, every human weakness, even for the hope of doing good to our country. [Applause.] I do not know that that effort will succeed; but this I know: that the act itself was worthy the faith of a monarch, worthy the courage of a devotee, worthy the favor of a just God. We have been told that

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS GREAT MOVEMENT

is reconciliation and purification. It is this, and it is more. We have been told that it means a just administration of constitutional law. It is this, and it is more. Its chief significance, its highest value is this, that, underlying the struggles of parties in our country, and animating those struggles too, there is a spirit of patriotism and love of country which rises supreme in the presence of the peril of the country, and brings a stillness over every other aspiration except for its safety. That spirit is abroad in the land now; that spirit collects and consolidates its forces now; that spirit speaks to Democrats and Republicans now

WHAT IT PROMISES

While it invokes your patriotism, it promises security to your material interests, protects your commerce,—gives it protection at home and abroad; to manufacturers it promises stability in legislation; to capital, freedom from Governmental influence, and subjection to the laws of trade; to labor, the free enjoyment of the rewards of its industry; to all, freedom from corruption, freedom from debauchery, freedom from that base, and sordid, and selfish spirit which rules the Administration; to all, merchant, agriculturist, manufacturer, lawyer, professional man, laborer, the free enjoyment of the rewards which his industry can gain in the fruitful fields of a peaceful people and a reunited country. [Cheers.] Is there any Democrat who doubts, to-day, what is the duty of patriotism? [Cries of "No."] Is there any Democrat to-day who is afraid of his consistency? [Cries of "No."] Why, gentlemen, we are all members, or we have been, of the Democratic party; we know its patriotism, we know its fidelity to principle, we know its courage, we know its honesty, we know its wisdom, and when it speaks shall we Democrats not obey? When its patriotism points out the course and leads the way, shall any Democrat say that he loves his country too much to be able to follow in that course with consistency and honor? When its wisdom shall give us its advice, shall any Democrat say that he is too wise to heed it? [Cries of "No."] I do not expect,

IF GREELEY WERE ELECTED,

that he would give us a partisan Democratic Administration. I should not respect him if he did. [Cheers.] It would not be consistent with the spirit of the movement which will carry him into power. He has promised that he will restore peace and fraternal good feeling to all of our people. He has promised that he will give us sound Civil Service Reform, that he will introduce honor and honesty into the administration of the Government, and I say, gentlemen and Democrats, it is folly for us to refuse to accept this because we cannot get more. [Cheers.] I do not like to read, but I shall not detain you long in doing so. I want to give you one sentence from the letter of acceptance of Horace Greeley of the nomination at Cincinnati, "that, subject to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be jealously upheld, as the safeguard of perpetual freedom; that the citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there should be no Federal supervision of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, and that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of the inhabitants, by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe." Is not that good Democratic doctrine? [Cheers.] Cannot you all assent to it? If that is the pervading spirit of the Administration, will not it be a good Democratic Administration? [Cheers.] And if we cannot put into the possession of the Federal Government one of our own tried and trusted men, shall we refuse to take Horace Greeley with those doctrines, or shall we permit the reinstalment in power of General Grant, with all his errors and all his wrong-doings.

CLOSING APPEAL.

We agree with Mr. Greeley upon all the great questions of the day. He is in favor of our doctrine of State rights; he is in favor of Civil Service Reform; he is in favor of the one-term principle. [Applause.] He has told us that he will not interfere with the representatives of the people in the exercise of their legitimate functions; he has told us that if Congress will pass a free trade bill he will not veto it; and, if he promises us these things, I ask again, where is the Democrat who will stand up and say to an intelligent audience that that is not an Administration to be preferred over and above that of General Grant?

I am a Democrat; I have been one all my life; as age, and reflection, and experience have matured my judgment, I find myself clinging closer and closer to the old party and its principles. [Loud cheers.] As I have been a Democrat in the past, I hope to live in the future, and to die a Democrat, not because I am blindly attached to our party or its party aims, but I am blindly attached to truth, and I have faith in the principles and counsels of that party. I need not speak to you of it; it is the glory of the great Republic. Its history is a history of free Government; its love of constitutional liberty is the sheet-anchor of constitutional government everywhere. [Cheers.] It has done that which will keep its name alive after all these men who have supported it heretofore, and support it to-day, will be mouldering in the dust. I would not do dishonor to that party. I would honor it as I would honor the truest and most cherished object of my affection, and I tell you in closing, my fellow-citizens, that I honor its principles, and honor it by obeying it. I honor it when I ask the Democratic party to do right and not wrong, and to vote for Horace Greeley. [Tremendous cheers.]

REMARKS OF MR. HOYNE.

Loud calls for Hon. Thomas Hoyne brought that gentleman to his feet. He said that after having heard from two of the ablest and most patriotic men in the nation like the Governor-elect of Indiana, and the preferred candidate of Ohio for the Presidency, Democrats had heard enough. If there was any one thing to-day evil in its symptoms it was the corruption in every department, from the President down to the Post Office clerk. Did any one doubt that this corruption existed? And how long was it to exist? There was an opportunity for change, and if change was ever necessary it was to-day. It was claimed that the elections in Pennsylvania had settled the question. It had settled the question that corruption was fast controlling the people. This was perhaps the last opportunity the people would have of deciding who their President would be. It was a question with the people whether public servants should be continued in the offices they had disgraced and in the power they had corrupted. It will be found that the people who rolled up that impossible majority for Hartranft had overdone their work, and public morality was rising against them. Against the public peculator Hartranft, they could show the noble Tom. Hendricks, of Indiana, and in his name they would conquer. If they wished to save the country let them vote for Horace Greeley. Of General Grant and Horace Greeley, who was the fittest man to rule a great country? [Cries of "Horace Greeley."] It no more followed that a good soldier could be a good statesman, than that a good tailor could make a good boot. One was educated at public expense, the other had risen from obscurity to the highest type of the American citizen. They called Grant the savior of his country. Was he the only savior? Where were Generals Logan and Ben. Butler? When would the people be done with the work of electing their saviors? Horace Greeley had done as much with his pen as Grant had with his sword—

Beneath the rule of men supremely great
The pen was mightier than the sword.

And it remained for his hearers, in the election of Horace Greeley, to show themselves to be men supremely great.

Three cheers were given for Horace Greeley, and the meeting dispersed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

The alarm from Box 82 at 6 o'clock was false.

Box 83 was turned in at about half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for a fire in a barn at Conkling & Campbell's brick yard, situated on the South Branch, near Wahl's glue factory. Loss, $50; no insurance.

The cottage house, No. 45 Wentworth avenue, owned and occupied by John McCarthy, was damaged by fire to the extent of $100 at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No insurance. Cause unknown.

The two-story frame building, No. 14½ Gold street, owned by Cyrille Lebeau, and occupied by John Hamilton and A. Fowler, caught fire at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The loss on building and furniture amounts to $400; no insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

The alarm of fire from Box 342, at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of the frame cottages Nos. 23 and 25 Bowery street, owned and occupied respectively by Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Harrington. The houses were damaged to the extent of $350; fully insured in the Citizens', of Newark, and Girard, of Philadelphia. Cause of fire unknown.

The barn of Hall & Frost, at the corner of Sixteenth and Butterfield streets, was almost entirely destroyed by fire at half-past 7 o'clock last evening, involving a loss of about $700. It was insured in the Alps, of Ohio; North Missouri, of St. Louis; Provincial, of Canada; and Fairfield, of Connecticut. There were several horses and mules in the barn when the fire broke out, but they were all saved through the exertions of Officers Bell and McKinty. One of the animals was badly burned. The exact cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been started by an incendiary.

The alarm from Box 91 at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, was caused by the breaking out of fire in the frame shed attached to J. Y. Scammon's planing mill, near the corner of Twenty-ninth street and South Park avenue. The contents of the shed consisted of seventeen horses, 6,000 feet of ash, 4,000 feet of walnut, and a large quantity of sashes, machinery, and farming tools. The heavy wind which prevailed at the time hastened the destruction of the building, which was accomplished so rapidly that it was with great difficulty that five horses were saved. Mr. Scammon estimates his loss at $15,000; no insurance.

MICHIGAN.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Lansing—Stabbing Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention met at Lansing yesterday, William Shakespeare, of the Kalamazoo *Gazette*, being made President. The business consisted in the organization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League of the State of Michigan, adopting a Constitution therefor, and passing resolutions declaring the object of the League. The Constitution provides that any honorably discharged soldier or sailor, or those now or hereafter in service, may, without regard to rank, become members of the League, and says the object of the Association is to induce Congress to make liberal provision for the orphans and widows of deceased soldiers and sailors, and for soldiers and sailors who are disabled. The resolutions first call upon all soldiers and sailors, of whatever rank, to unite and co-operate with the league; secondly, declares eternal fidelity to the Union; thirdly, disclaims any intention of forming a new political party; fourthly, commends the widows and orphans of the war to the protection and care of their surviving comrades; fifthly, thanks Congress for gathering the heroic dead in the National cemeteries and honoring their memory, and asks an increase of pension for various specially severe disablements brought about while in the service. A vote of thanks to Congressman Stoughton, of this State, for his services in endeavoring to secure justice to soldiers and sailors of the late war, was passed. The following Executive Committee was appointed: Charles S. Aldrich, Eaton County; S. H. Row, Ingham County; J. O. Barnes, Livingston County; S. Bangs, Calhoun County; James McKnight, Shiawassee County; Jesse Wyckoff, Kent County; Morris Kimball, Jackson County; C. S. Van Perr, Allegan County.

A man named John Ryan was fatally stabbed yesterday at the village of Warren, in Macomb County, by a man named Cornell, who made his escape, and has not been arrested. John Ryan, his brother Charles, and Edward McCullough took a stroll through the village after tea; and while on their way home about 7:30 o'clock, Charles Ryan removed the remnant of a cigar that he had been smoking from his mouth, and carelessly tossed it over his shoulder into the street. At this time Cornell and his cousin John Malborie were driving along with a horse and buggy, and the stub of the cigar struck the latter on the shoulder. High words ensued between the parties, when Cornell drew a knife and stabbed Ryan, and then jumped into the buggy and left for parts unknown. Malborie has been arrested.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Diagnosis of the Malady—Fatal Cases in Buffalo and Rochester—Its Appearance in Brooklyn, Boston, and other Eastern Cities.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—The horse disease is creating a sensation here, as it has been discovered that some of the horses of the city have been ill for over a week. Hendrie's truck stables have about 75 on the sick list, and the street railroad companies are named as sufferers, though not as yet to such an extent as to interfere with their operations. There is great uneasiness among the owners of horses, as the distemper has made its way into the stables in every section of the town.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A Rochester, N. Y., despatch says that the Canadian horse disease which is now raging with great fury among all the stables in Western New York, is a form of influenza, and is classed by veterinary authorities under three heads, viz: Catarrhal, rheumatic, and gastro-erysipelatous. The form of the disease which has made such havoc in that vicinity, is of a catarrhal character. Its first noticeable symptoms are a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose, and a general languor, followed by a cough. There has been a great devastation among horses in Rochester and Buffalo, and, owing to improper treatment and an imperfect knowledge of the disease, over three hundred cases have proved fatal in the past twenty-four hours.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The horse disease is on the increase. There are few horses in the city that are not affected. The street railway company have suspended operations, all their horses being sick. The livery stables and the express companies have also suspended. There is hardly a horse to be seen in the streets, and not a farmer's team is in sight hereabouts.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—The importation of horses from Canada has been forbidden at this port, on account of the prevalence of the horse disease, which is reported to have made its appearance here.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The disease has appeared in the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The horse disease has broken out in Boston.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—The disease here has become a public calamity. Many branches of business have been entirely suspended for want of animals to do ordinary transportation. The street railroads are running with half their usual force, and expect to stop in a day or two. The omnibus companies have entirely suspended business, all their horses being sick. The canal horses have until to-day escaped, but now the disease has broken out among them, and commercial men are alarmed.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Fatal Collision on the Sea-Shore Railway.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 22.—A Pullman train on the Eastern Railroad, hence for Boston, at 3 o'clock this morning, ran into a freight train at Seabrook, 16 miles from this place. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. Only one person was killed outright, Captain Richard Norton, of Brunswick, Me., aged about 60 years. Levi T. Sanborn, of Rye, the mail agent, was badly injured and will probably have his leg amputated. The assistant mail agent was seriously injured, and will probably die. About 15 are reported injured, none of whom were in the Pullman train. The baggage car of the Pullman train was telescoped into the smoking car. The engineer jumped off, but the fireman stuck to his post. Neither of them were much injured.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Oct. 22.—Up to 2 p. m. Captain Norton was the only person dead. There are from twelve to fifteen wounded in all, of whom there are three whose injuries will probably prove fatal. The body of Captain Norton has been taken to Portsmouth, where the inquest will be held.

Mr. Walker, of Salem, has died of injuries received at the disaster.

Geo. Hayward, of Calais, Maine, on his way to Minneapolis, Minn., is lying at the City Hospital, fatally injured in the spine.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The probabilities are, clear and cool weather with northerly and westerly winds for the Northwest, extending over the upper lakes and to the Ohio Valley; for Mid-Mississippi Valley, northerly to easterly winds, threatening weather, and occasional rain; on lower lakes, clearing weather, with light rain and northwesterly winds; for New England and Middle States, cloudy weather and occasional rains; for Gulf and South Atlantic, threatening indications, with probably fresh northerly to easterly winds and rain; on South Atlantic and on Eastern Gulf, southerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, and on Northern and Western Gulf, northerly to easterly winds, with same conditions.

SPORTING.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes—Trotting at Lexington—Base Ball—Races at Baltimore.

LONDON, England, Oct. 22.—The race for the Cambridgeshire stakes took place to-day at New Market, and was won by Playfair, Finisterre second, and Pompadour third.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—At Dr. Kerr's Colt Show, this afternoon, about 200 persons were present. John Stout exhibited a chestnut filley 1 year old, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by the thoroughbred horse Mark Time. She was given a two-mile trial, and trotted the first mile in 3:05, and the second in 3:02, making the two miles in 6:07. This is the most wonderful performance ever witnessed in the Blue Grass region, and, we dare say, in America. We never saw such a display of speed as yet of Mambrino Patchen, full brother to Lady Thorne, exhibited to-day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Bostons defeated the Eckfords to-day by a score of 4 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Base Ball—Athletics, 6; Mutuals, 3.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The races over Pamlico Course commenced to-day, and were well attended. The hurdle race for all ages, two miles, was won by Lochiel, beating Tammany and Blind Tom. Time, 3:38½.

The Dixie stakes for 3 year old, two miles, was won by Hubbard, Joe Daniels second, True Blue third.

Pimlico stakes, mile heats, for all ages. Only two started. The race was won by Tubman distancing Fadladeen in second heat. Time, 1:47½, 1:43¾. The last race, three miles, for all ages, was won easily by Monarchist, beating Defender and Flora McToon fifty to sixty yards. Time, 6:01¾.

JACKSONVILLE.

A Dry Spell—The Winter Wheat in Danger—The Audubon Club—Fatal Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 22.—The fall-sown wheat in Morgan and adjacent counties is suffering severely from the protracted drouth, and, unless rain falls soon, the young and tender wheat plants will perish from lack of moisture.

The two companies of the Aububon Hunting Club of Jacksonville have been out all of to-day on a grand match hunt. On Thursday evening next the Club will have a magnificent game supper in this city.

Last evening a span of horses attached to a wagon ran away on the farm of Scott and Andrew Russell, in this city, and threw a man in the Messrs. Russells' employ from the vehicle to the ground with such violence as to break one of his thigh bones, bruising him in a shocking manner. The injuries are probably mortal.

John B. Little, residing near Beardstown, was killed by a falling tree on Saturday last.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Call for an Extra Session of the Legislature—To Stretch Hemp—Railway News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—Governor Baker has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Clark, the wife-murderer, was to-day sentenced to be hung on the 20th of December.

The Toledo, Muncie & Southwestern Railroad filed articles of association. The road is to run from Muncie through Delaware, Jay, and Adams Counties to a point on the State line east, where a line drawn from Muncie to Wiltshire, Vanilbert County, Ohio, will intersect that line. Capital, $500,000.

DESPERATE MOVE.

Wholesale Stealing of Vouchers from the York, Pa., Court House.

YORK, Pa., Oct. 22.—Last week, soon after the Legislature appointed a Re-auditing Committee, the Court-House here was entered and all the vouchers stolen that could implicate any of the members of the Ring. Last night the Court-House was again entered, and all the Treasurer's accounts for the past six years stolen, together with the "stub book," which contains the records of the notes issued by the county. But more important than all, the Re-auditors' report, which was to have been filed at the November term of the Court, containing evidence of the most gigantic frauds, was carried off.

—When John Smith writes a long letter to John Brown, and does not put two or three stamps on it, John Brown, though himself guilty of no neglect, must not only pay the amount of postage which John Smith ought to have paid, but must pay a small fine in expiation of the offence of Smith.

—Nature is much given in indulging in queer freaks and producing strange monstrosities, but if the Chatham, Va., *Tribune* is to be believed, that town is favored with the most extraordinary *lusus naturæ* of which we have read. It is a baby with seven eyes, and, strange to say, the extra optics are in his knees. Now, we do not believe this story as it stands, and, when it is added that the child "hisses and licks out his tongue like a snake," we consider it as an insult to an intelligent community.

MARRIED.

STONE—SMITH—Sunday, Oct. 20, 1872, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Fowler, J. Albert Stone and Miss Lenora C. Smith, both of this city.

DIED.

INGLIS—At the family residence, Glendale, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Sunday morning, Oct. 20, 1872, Mrs. Janet Patterson Inglis, in the 67th year of her age. Her funeral will take place on Thursday, 24th inst., from the Dutch Reformed Church, Glendale, N. Y. Her son, William Inglis, and others of the family, are requested to attend.

COOKE—On Sunday, Oct. 20, at his residence, 624 South Halsted-st., John Arkell Cooke, of Netherton, England, aged 57 years.

PEARSON—In Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 15, of typhoid fever, Lizzie C. Pearson, only child of Thos. J. and Sophy C. Pearson, aged 14 years. Buried at Bristol, Ind., Oct. 17, 1872.

HEVLE—Oct. 21, Edgar Waldimar, son of H. S. and Tillie R. Hevle, aged 1 year, 3 months and 19 days. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 54 Superior-st., to-day at 10½ a. m. Friends are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

ESPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR CITY RETAIL SHOE DEALERS.

At our Regular WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE of BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

For Oct. 23 we shall offer, in addition to our regular catalogue of seasonable goods of all grades, the best assortment of FINE GOODS EVER SOLD in this market. The goods are in store, and will certainly be closed out. Sale at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Another Attractive Auction Sale

A Large and well assorted Line of FANCY CHINA GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, &C.,

On Thursday, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

On Thursday, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock, Special Sale of Elegant Household Furniture to close several Eastern consignments. Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, French Plate Mirrors, Camp Chairs; also every description of furniture. This sale should command the attention of parties wishing to buy first-class furniture. This sale will take place on the second floor of our building. Also two elegant Pianos (new).

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Advertisements Received too Late for … Section.

387 WABASH-AV.—NEAR … Boarding accommodated. … Terms reasonable.

PARTNER WANTED—WILL THE YOUNG … 33 North Wells-st., call again as early as …

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SMART … ply at 85 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT PAR-EXCELLENCE … ply this day, from 8 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 11, TO TAKE … of horses. Apply at 26 Judd-st. … at 5 p. m.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.— … class board; hot dinners … reasonable.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CLOSE TO … excellent board; fine, warm rooms … and gents, $4 to $6 per week.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF BOARDING … for sale cheap in one of the best … good paying boarders. Apply at 110 LaSalle-st.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON, CIGAR STORE … lunch counter for sale; everything … class business location. Apply at … Fifth-av.

WANTED—200 MEN TO WORK ON THE C… cago & Northwestern Railroad. Wages … $2.50 per day. Must leave this evening … and no charges in office. Apply to … CO., 85 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE … to Dr. DeLASKIE MILLER, third house … Twentieth-st., on the east side of Wabash-av. … the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A BOARDING house of 14 rooms, filled with … lease runs to May 1, 1873. Reasons for selling … health, and going into other business.

PERSONAL—Q 74, THE LOCATION YOU … ed is too "loud." Write again, and … cation. W. A. G. and Co.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Real Estate Sale

140 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock, AT THE NEW OFFICE, No. 168 East Madison-st., corner LaSalle.

These lots are located at the corner of Cottage-av. and Sixty-seventh-st., Hyde Park, … the Great South Park … 20 Dummy Trains to and from the city each day. … Streets finely graded. … First-Class Property Sale absolutely Without Reserve. Terms only $50 cash, … year, with 8 per cent interest. …

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct.

Second Grand Auction Sale OF CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AND HANDSOME DWELLINGS AT HIGHLAND PARK ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1872, ON THE GROUNDS. … A special train of cars will leave the … corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts. … Free passes furnished to all who wish to attend. … TERMS—One-half cash, balance 1, 2 … interest at 8 per cent. … Building Company. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Valuable North Side Property.

Five Handsome Houses and … Lots 24x124, AT AUCTION On Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock … ON THE PREMISES. These Houses front south on Webster-av., being Nos. 434, 438, 440, 442, & 444, between Lincoln-av. and Hurlbut-st., nearly new and most desirable. Also, 3 vacant Lots, fronting on Webster-av. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years; interest 8 per cent. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

SPECIAL SALE OF BEAUTIFUL FRENCH BRONZES, Bronze Clocks and Statuary AT AUCTION, This evening and each evening during the week, at No. 138 Twenty-second-st. ELISON & FOSTER, Auct.

REGULAR SALE OF DRY GOODS, Furnishing Goods, Notions, AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY Morning, Oct. 23, at 9½ … our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CLOTHING, Shirts & Drawers, Boots & Shoes AT AUCTION, On Thursday Morning, Oct. 24, at 9½ … AT OUR SALESROOMS, 85 & 87 MARKET-ST. ELISON & FOSTER, Auct.

EIGHT CANNON Handsomely Mounted, One Hundred Stand of Arms Enfield Rifles and Equipments New and in First-class Order AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. … o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st., FOUR TWELVE POUNDERS, FOUR SIX POUNDERS, WITH ALL FIXINGS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE. The Cannons and Carriages will be sold separately or together. The Carriages, at very little expense, would make … stone wagons. This is a fine opportunity for country towns to buy a Cannon for salutes, &c.; also, a splendid chance for German and Irish friends that … companies of infantry in our city … complete outfit at less than one-half … inal cost. ELISON & FOSTER, Auct.

VOLUME 26.

REAL ESTATE.

…E MOST ATTRAC… SALE OF THE YEA… Beautiful Grove L… EACH 50 FEET FRONT AT AUCTIO… ON THE GROUND… AT WASHINGTON HEIG… SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1872, by C. C. THAYER … Real Estate Auctioneers … [illegible] C. C. THAYER & C… 186 East Madison-s…

MUSICAL.

Pianos AND Organs. 200 Pianos and Organs for … trade, on the most favorable te… A large assortment of Pianos … Organs to rent. Grand, Square, and Upright Pi… for sale. Payments received i… stalments. W. W. KIMBALL, Cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteent…

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE. W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO., 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chica… Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st. We call special attention to our stock of Low P… Goods suitable for present demands.

D. M. SWINEY & BR… MANUFACTURERS OF FINE OFFICE FURNITUR… Counters, Partitions, Rails, … Cylinder Desks, Etc. FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER … CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 57.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Buildin… are nearly finished. Several a… yet untaken. Fire-proof, wi… vaults. English tile floors throug… out. No offices in the city equ… these in every first-class respe… Plans of the Tribune Building c… be seen at the office of W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

WANTED:

WANTED. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of th… United States, whose business is larger th… that of any other in the world, want three … four of the best men in the city to represent th… company here as Agents and Solicitors. Appl… at the office of the Northwestern Departmen… corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

150,000 Hard Brick Wanted … Not particular as to looks; may be rough … must be hard. Address, stating where they may b… with price delivered, FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY, 19 South Canal-…

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

FLAGS, BANNERS, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &C. GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 South Market-st.

BRUSHES, &c.

HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES. A splendid assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes. Wholesale and Retail—Very Cheap. GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN … city real estate. Funds in hand. MEAD & COE, … West Madison-st.

A. O. Slaughter, BANKER, … Clark and Madison-sts. … Loans Negotiated … G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., … East Washington-st.